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**SECTION 17. World history. History of science  
and technology**

## IMPORTANCE AND ROLE POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE SPHERE OF THE CONTROLLING GOVERNMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. (In the case of 1991-2016).

**Abstract:** The article highlights the emergence of political parties in Uzbekistan, their role in the state and society spheres. The formation of multiparty system, healthy competition among parties, analysis of the parties' content in the electoral system by the basis of primary sources. The political elections and referendums held in Uzbekistan during the years of independence and their results were compared.

**Key words:** Political party, public administration, multi-party system, election system, election, referendum.

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### Introduction

Political parties and electoral legislation are public-political and scientific dialogue. "Election is a mirror of democracy." In addition, the fair organization and implementation of elections, the active participation of citizens in the political process, the free and legitimate voting of their representatives, and the mandate of the nominated candidates in the parliament and representative bodies as a result of the elections have led to the formation of democracy in the country, political and legal consciousness, and culture. One of the greatest discoveries made by humanity is the election. Elections are an important constituent of democracy, which is a criterion for expressing the political will of the citizens and forming the authorities and management bodies. "Elections - are the basic form of democratic legal state, the free expression of the will of the people, the basic form of citizens' participation in the state and public administration, demonstrating the democratic spirit of the existing legal norms in our country. important and crucial issue "[1].

And, as people have learned how to use gold in a particular stage of historical development, they have also taken advantage of elections to a certain extent. We have the right to say when the use of elections

began, in the VI-IV centuries BC, in Greece and in Rome, and in Central Asia during the period of Davanids. The basis of this view is the historical sources of Aristotle's "Politics", "Logic", Plato's "State" and the State of Davan [2].

### Materials and Methods

As a result of many years of research, French scientists J. J. J. Russo, Sh. Montesquieu, British philosopher T. Gobbs, J. Locke, "The Social Contract", "The Legitimacy of Law", "People's sovereignty", "The division of state power into three: legislative, executive, and judicial" the doctrine of the Gospel. J.J. Rousseau writes: "The only way to ensure the freedom of the people is the election." Unlike the previous ones, these scientists have created the theory of elections on the basis of their systematization of their knowledge of democracy [3].

Democracy in Uzbekistan is a socio-political phenomenon aimed at expressing one essence of the electorate - the will of the people. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, IA Karimov, noted, "Election - Democracy means. Democracy is election"[4].

This slogan also shows that the essence of democracy lies in determining the will of the people

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through elections. The will of the people is not an abstract concept, it is a reflection of the interests of all social groups in society. Thus, the people are elected by popular vote (MPs, senators, and presidents), which will meet the people's will and the development program. This ensures timely development of democracy. There are following principles of democratic elections: a) general elections; b) equality; c) the freedom of elections in secret ballot; g) direct (direct) vote. Independent Uzbekistan has a major electoral system. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have attained the age of eighteen on the day of a march on the grounds of sex, race and nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status, education, occupation regardless of their choice. He is the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the age of up to 35, the senator of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who has reached the age of 35 in the country, at the age of twenty- Citizens of Uzbekistan may be elected (with the exception of the restrictions prescribed by law). Some countries have ethnic and nationalist restrictions on their electoral law. For example, the candidate for the United States of America must be born in the US or German chancellor must be a German national. Similar restrictions exist in countries such as Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. It can be seen that Uzbekistan's electoral system has some advantages over some developed countries [5].

The subjects of the electoral system of Uzbekistan include the Central, District and Precinct Election Commissions, political parties and voters. Members of the Central Election Committee shall be elected by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan consisting of at least fifteen members. The Central Election Commission shall form district electoral commissions, district election commissions and precinct election commissions. The electoral commissions are governed by the principles of legality, collegiality, transparency, independence and justice in their activities. Electoral commissions are neither members of the executive, legislative, nor judicial branches of power. It is independent in its activity. The right to form and to conduct elections, to register the deputies - to election commissions; political parties to present their electoral programs to voters and to nominate candidates for deputy; the right to choose the best of their election programs and the right to elect deputies were given to voters. The referendum is derived from the Latin word "referendum," meaning "noticeable"[6].

The referendum and elections are the highest form of expression of the will of the people. In democratic regimes, the people have the right to hold state power through elections and referenda. The people make a decision on direct or indirect forming of the bodies of the state power by means of elections, on the issues referring to the state and public life through a referendum. As a result of elections, state

bodies - President, Parliament, local councils of people's deputies are elected, as a result of referendum the people's decision will be taken. The countries that denied the referendum are not part of the democracies. One of the key features of the democratic state is the recognition of the referendum as the supreme decree of the people. Uzbekistan is a democratic state. Article 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that "the most important issues of society and the state life shall be submitted for public discussion and shall be put to a universal vote (referendum)"[7].

The referendum procedure is outlined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Referendum." The Referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan referred to by the present Law as referendum, "Referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the referendum) is the nation-wide voting of the citizens on the most important issues of public and state life in order to adopt laws and other decisions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The referendum is an indirect expression of the will of the people, along with the election. The resolutions adopted at the referendum shall have supreme legal force and may only be repealed or amended by referendum. The referendum is held throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan"[8].

The citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan may appear at the initiative of the referendum in the Republic of Uzbekistan[8].

So far, three times a referendum has been held in our country. For the first time in a referendum held on December 29, 1991, the question was "Did you approve of the Supreme Soviet's proclamation of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent state?" 98.2% of the people of Uzbekistan voted for independence. On February 24, 1995, the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan took a decision to hold a referendum. The resolution sets out the following issues: 1) holding a referendum on the extension of powers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Sunday, March 26, 1995; 2) to put to voting bulletins the question "Do you agree to extend the term of office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 1997 to 2000"; On March 26, 1995, at the initiative of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the nationwide referendum on prolongation of term of office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has approved the extension of Islam Karimov's term till 2000[9].

At the seventh session of the second convocation of the second convocation of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Dec. 6, 2001), a resolution was adopted. In a referendum held on 27 January 2002: 1) "Do you agree that the next call will be challenged by the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan?"; 2) "Are you satisfied with the change of

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the constitutional term of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from seven to seven years?"[10].

Our people expressed their positive opinion in the referendum and made a positive decision. In short, the referendum is a nation-wide decision to address key issues of the state. Referendum is the supreme form of popular will. In the election and referendum, the people's self-confidence increased, and their political and legal culture was enhanced. His confidence in state power is growing, and he seeks the great future. Formation of the legislative bodies through the popular elections is the most important sign of the democratic state of law. Elections are a great public-political event that is the basis of the democratic expression of the people's power and will. Elections in Uzbekistan are held on the basis of universal, equal, direct and multi-party elections by secret ballot. This is one of the basic conditions of a democratic state. The election on the multiparty basis implies that: all registered political parties participate in the election campaign; to create the right and guarantees of representation of their candidates to the Oliy Majlis as part of the Constitution and laws; the right of political parties to participate in the work of election commissions at all levels and to create guaranteed conditions; The Supreme Court, and, where appropriate, the Constitutional Court, the right to challenge the facts of violations of the Election Code[11].

The democratic transfer of elections largely depends on the electoral system. The transition from the previous non-democratic system to democratic elections in Uzbekistan was not easy. This process required not only time but also serious preparation. First of all, a new legislative framework was required to achieve the goal. In the Soviet era, it was impossible to create such conditions. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan created favorable conditions for real democratic elections on multi-party basis[9].

On November 18, 1991, the Supreme Soviet adopted the Law "On the Elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which envisages the conduct of elections on a multiparty basis. On December 29, 1991, the people of Uzbekistan chose the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of democratic principles. Candidates from the two political parties included in this election - IA Karimov from the PDP and S. Madaminov from the Erk Democratic Party. The historical significance of this political event is that for the first time in the history of the Uzbek people, after 130 years of colonialism, the Uzbek people chose their head of state on a free choice. 86% of all citizens (8514136) voted for I. Karimov and 12.3% (1220474) voted for the leader of Erk party S. Madaminov. I. Karimov was the first elected president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the alternative basis.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, became the basis of the

formation of a democratic election system[13]. Decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of December 28, 1993, "On guarantees of electoral rights of citizens" dated May 5, 1994, On September 22, 1994 the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Oliy Majlis" established the legal basis for the elections to the Oliy Majlis on 25 December 1994. Fighting for parliament is the key task of the electorate. Because the representatives of parliament formed in the nationwide elections of political parties (MPs), especially if they constitute a majority, have the opportunity to implement their ideas by participating in legislative activities. On 16 December 1994, the 16th session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan decided to hold the Oliy Majlis, as well as regional, city and district councils. Multiparty and alternative elections were provided to nominate candidates. At the December 25, 1994 parliamentary elections, 250 seats were cast for the 250 seats in the parliament from the PDPU, 247 from the PDP, 146 from the PPP. 93.6% of the voters cast their ballots in the election. As a result, 69 deputies to the Oliy Majlis were elected from the PDPU, and 14 MPs from the PDP and 167 from local authorities. Thus, the first convocation of the first convocation of the Oliy Majlis on the basis of the Constitution and the electoral legislation, adopted in the conditions of independence, was an important historical step taken by Uzbekistan to democracy. On December 5, 1999, the second call for the election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan was the beginning of the pre-election preparation of all political parties, plenary sessions and extraordinary congresses.

As a result of the elections held on December 25, 1999, the People's Republic of China Oliy Majlis - 49; FMDP - 34 deputies; VTP - 20 members; ASDP - 11 deputies; MTDP - 10 MPs; initiative groups of voters - 16 deputies; and elected representative bodies - 107 deputies. Deputies of the provincial, city, district councils were 60 MPs from the People's Democratic Party, 14 from the People's Democratic Party, 241 from the People's Democratic Party (30%), the Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, to the regional and Tashkent City Councils of People's Deputies, 1962 (36.4%) district and city councils[14]. On January 9, 2000, 91.9% of the voters cast their ballots in support of Islam Karimov, a candidate from the VPP, FFDP, ASDP, MTDP. The number of votes cast for the Communist Party candidate A. Jalolov was 4.17%. During the election period, each political party seeks to get as much space as possible in the Oliy Majlis. The clear objective is to create a competitive environment, to make a stronger impact on life and to bring the goals and objectives of its program to the public. An example of this is the January 2000 electoral experience of Uzbekistan. The 2004 elections were characterized by a number of

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peculiarities: the law requires women to form at least 30% of the candidates nominated by political parties; - if at least 50% of the voters had previously voted for the elections to be valid, now this figure is 33%; - those convicted under the previous law could not be candidates. Now this restriction only applies to those who have not yet been convicted; - The Center for Supporting Independent Candidates, which protects the interests of independent candidates, helps them organize election campaigns, and so on. The ways of forming the parliament of Uzbekistan are defined by the new law "On elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on 28 August 2003. In connection with the transition to a bicameral parliament, the Legislative Chamber was elected on December 26, 2004 and elected 62 people's deputies. On January 9, 2005, 58 MPs were elected at polling stations where the candidates could not collect enough votes. Elections also took place with the participation of candidates nominated by both political parties and initiative groups of voters in Uzbekistan. Following the results of December 2004, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis was elected from 28 PDPU, 10 from ASDP, 11 from the MTFP, 18 from FMDP, 41 from UzLiDeP, 12 from the initiative group. Elections to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan were held on 17-20 January 2005.

According to the results of the elections, 84 senators were elected to the upper chamber. According to the Constitution and the electoral legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 16 members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 24, 2005, are in the sphere of science, art, literature, industry, with a great deal of experience and distinguished service from distinguished citizens. The elections to the post of the next President of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been scheduled for 23 December 2007. 90.6% of registered voters (14 million 765 thousand 444) took part in the elections. A candidate nominated by UzLiDeP won over Karimov 88.1% of the total number of voters. A. Rustamov - 3.17%, A. Saidov - 2.85%, D. Tashmukhamedova - 2.94%, Candidate of Initiative Group of voters - 2.85%. At the same time, the process of systemic, consistent and gradual democratic changes in Uzbekistan, the legal and political culture of the population, the level of maturity of civil society institutions, their political role in strengthening democratic renewal and modernization of the country. the necessity of further strengthening of the role of parties necessitated further liberalization and improvement of the electoral legislation of the republic. In this regard, at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Amendments and Addenda to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Connection with the Improvement of

Electoral Legislation" was adopted by the Oliy Majlis entered into force in July. According to this law, the number of seats in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis was increased from 120 to 150 (135 of them are elected on a multiparty basis on the territorial electoral districts, and 15 seats in the mass public - to the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan); Secondly, candidates from initiative groups in these elections will not participate; Thirdly, the institution "Authorized Representative of the Political Party" (which was granted the right to participate in the counting of votes in polling stations, the number of authorized representatives of candidates for the deputies increased from 5 to 10); Fourthly, the pre-determined term of registration by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan (six months to four months) has been reduced to political parties having the right to participate in the election it was necessary to collect signatures of 50 thousand voters, this amount was reduced to 40 thousand and others[15].

On December 27, 2009, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and the regional, district and city councils of People's Deputies were held new legislative elections. Four political parties were present at the election "The voter is voting not only for the candidate he has chosen, but also for the candidate that he is a member of the political party. He is convinced of the party's ideas ... The party, he leaves the political field"[16].

At the end of the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan, 150 deputies were elected. Among them 53 were from LiDP, 32 from PDPP, 31 from MTDP, 19 from ASDP. The peculiarity of the current election is that it was held in a qualitatively new political, socioeconomic environment. Implementation of the Constitutional Law "On Strengthening the Role of Political Parties in Renewal and Further Democratization of Public Administration and Modernization of Public Administration", effective from January 1, 2008, contributed to the development and consolidation of the multiparty system, enhancing the role of political parties in the Legislative Chamber, had a huge impact on the adoption of the Convention. The activity of the parties and the level of inter-party competition have increased. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On political parties financing", the state finances the participation of state parties in the elections, the activities of the political parties in the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis, their chartered activities. According to the charter of political parties in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the funds are allocated from the membership fees, donations of legal entities and individuals of the Republic of Uzbekistan, funds allocated from the state budget as well as publishing, production, earnings and other receipts. According to Article 7 of the law, if a political party receives the necessary number of seats in the Legislative Chamber



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of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan required for the formation of its fraction in the chamber, ie at least 9 he shall have the right to receive public funds to finance his statutory capital. Political parties foreign countries; international organizations; Enterprises with foreign investments; foreigners; non-resident stateless persons shall not be permitted to make donations in the form of money, property, services or works. The adoption of this law has been instrumental in boosting the activity of political parties and increasing the demand for voter votes[17].

In our opinion, the present-day parties are not merely for the creation of a party, it should not be a habit. Each party must have its own design, a concrete program that represents the interests of the society itself. It must also have its own known and permanent voters. At the same time, each party must strive for reputations, gain more confidence and, therefore, be able to get more seats in the legislative and representative bodies, and later in the executive branch. The program should be implemented consistently, proving that the program is the most accurate program of the election campaign, and that the country's goal is to prove that it is possible to achieve a prosperous life through this program. Factional activities of the political party in the parliament From the first days of independence, the leadership of Uzbekistan clearly knew the necessity of forming a parliament that would meet modern world standards and develop effective democracy at the fundamental level. But from the time of transition from one social system to another, this was not only a very important, but also a complicated task. The state carried out reforms in the political system in three stages: from the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR to the Supreme Soviet of Independent Uzbekistan, and then to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and finally from a semi-professional bicameral parliament to a bicameral professional parliament. In the first stage (1991-1994), fundamental laws in the field of sovereignty, public and social construction, market economy and social sphere development, not only the subjects of parliamentary relations, but also the entire society had to study the basics of parliamentaryism. Most importantly, there was a need for a parliamentary parliament, which would bring the country to the highest level of legislative and representative functions, unifying the society, not for the sake of creativity. In fact, it was important for the society to build a new democratic state. In the first stage, the above tasks were primarily fulfilled[18].

The last convocation of the Supreme Council, which can be called the transitional parliament in 1991-1994, is the legal basis of the creation of absolutely new public administration bodies and building a just democratic society based on a socially-oriented market economy. adopted a number of laws aimed at consolidating the sovereignty of the state. On September 23, 1994, the eleventh session of the

Supreme Council adopted a resolution to hold the first election of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 25 December 1994. Based on the results of the three rounds (25 December 1994, 8th and 22nd January, 1995), the parliamentary majority, consisting of 245 deputies, was formed on a multi-party basis. The second stage (1995-2004) began with the formation of a new, parliaments called the Oliy Majlis. Instead of the Supreme Council, a unicameral Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Oliy Majlis was established. For the first time in the history of independent Uzbekistan, the parliamentary elections in 1994, which envisaged registration of candidates for deputies of the parliament on a multiparty and alternative basis, became a big step forward for the formation of party fractions. The first parliamentary elections in 1994 resulted in the creation of three blocs of political parties and one representative body of the government, while the Democratic Party of National Revival did not record its faction. The most important outcome of the election to the first convocation of Oliy Majlis was the ideological-political staining of the parliament and the location of the major party and political forces within it.

In 1999, as a result of the election of the second convocation, the ideological-political stratification of the parliament increased, and a new composition of major party activist forces emerged. During this period, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan registered five factions of the party, a block of deputies of the representative power bodies and a bloc of voters' initiative groups. Later, as a result of the unification of the National Democratic Party of Fidokorlar and the Fidokorlar National Democratic Party, the second session of the second convocation of the Oliy Majlis also united their fractions in the parliament[19]. The legal framework for the activities of factions of political parties was developed within the framework of the parliamentary reform supported by popular vote after the referendum on 27 January 2002. The law on the country's parliament (the Constitutional Law on the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law on the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan) and a number of legal norms that determine the order of their functioning. This significantly expanded the provisions of the 1996 Law on Political Parties. The Latin language is derived from the word "fractio," meaning "to be destroyed". In political life, an organizational group consisting of representatives of the same party, representing the policies of any political party in the parliament, local self-government, and public bodies; a clear ideological-political strategy, a part of a political party with a platform for implementing these strategic goals[20].

The constitutional law "On the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of

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Uzbekistan" states that the faction is represented by deputies representing political parties, a deputy association formed in order to represent the party's interests in the Legislative Chamber and registered in accordance with the established procedure [ 21].

The establishment of parliamentary factions is usually done on the basis of two criteria - party and number criteria. The party criterion is recognized in many countries, where the parliament is based on multiparty basis. It is legally enshrined in parliamentary regulations, in lesser cases, by the Constitution or special law. According to the Constitutional Law "On the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", at least 9 deputies of the Legislative Chamber have the right to form a faction or deputy group. The faction and the deputy group must register. Factions of political parties in the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have the following rights: to participate in the drawing up of session agenda; Giving the guarantor the right to the representative to negotiate on each agenda item; appeals to the Chairman of the Oliy Majlis, the Government of Uzbekistan, ministers, heads of other state bodies; Making suggestions to the leadership of the Oliy Majlis, chairpersons of committees and commissions; dissemination of factions' opinion among the deputies on the matter under discussion; Implementation of other tasks for deputies of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, stipulated by the legislation, etc. However, in the period between the two sessions of the Oliy Majlis, the main function of the factions of political parties' fractions - the task of promoting new draft laws was not effectively implemented. The President of Uzbekistan emphasized this in his speech on the election of the bicameral parliament [22].

Inefficient work of the factions of political parties in the first and second sessions of the Oliy Majlis was also an objective factor, ie, involvement of deputies in the work of representative bodies. The third stage - the elections to the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis and the transition to a bicameral parliament (December 2004 - January 2005). One of the main reasons for the transition to a two-chamber system was the need to strengthen parliament, including the transition to a full-fledged legal framework, and to improve the quality of the adopted laws and regulations. Thus, the "conservative and territorial element" to the upper chamber has left many opportunities for the deputies elected by the popular vote of parties and citizens' initiative groups to express the political will of the various social groups and groups of the population. The senators take part in the legislative work by approving or rejecting the law at the final stage of the bill. As a result of the 2004 elections, the faction of five political parties and a block of voters' initiative groups were registered at the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. As a result of constitutional reforms of 2006-2007, the role of the

faction was considerably expanded. Parliamentary factions are the most important constituent element of the multiparty system. If different parties form part of society, parliamentary factions form political space of the legislative body. Parliamentary factions, unifying one or more coalition parties in order to pursue a single policy in parliament, primarily serve to protect the interests of their constituencies, social groups and the public at the state level.

Thus, in 2004, for the first time in the history of independent Uzbekistan, the formation of a professional parliament, was a significant step in the development of a bicameral parliament in 2004, at a completely new level. The relationship between the party and the faction is determined by the Party's Charter. The Party's faction organizes its work in accordance with Party's program documents, functions of the parliamentary activity of the Party Congress and recommendations of the party's central government and executive bodies, as well as regularly reports to the central governing bodies of the party on its activities . According to the Constitution of the People's Democratic Party, "the work of the PDP faction in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis is coordinated by the central governing bodies of the party"[23].

In the ASDP Charter, deputies "elected to the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan, form a party faction, and implements the party policy in the adoption of laws, the state budget, strategic domestic and foreign policy programs, and the formation and improvement of the public administration body"[24]. 's. After signing the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 15, 2005, the People's Democratic Party faction in the role of the opposition minority in parliament after the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, the National Democratic Party of Fidokorlar and the Social Democratic Party of Justice, has announced its The People's Democratic Party faction, consisting of 27 deputies, started its work on the basis of the macro-political platform of the party. In the Legislative Chamber, the factions of political parties mainly hold seminars and trainings on legislative initiatives, proposals and comments on draft laws submitted to the debates of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, control and analysis of laws, propagation and propaganda work conversion; activation of interaction of faction and party with international organizations, consideration of citizens' appeals, applications and complaints and other directions. New factions formed at the Legislative Chamber have focused their efforts on protecting the interests of the electorate. For example, the People's Democratic Party faction, based on the interests of its electorate, in the areas of social protection of the population, development of economic reforms and deepening of democratic processes, the liberal democratic party of Uzbekistan,

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JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

ie owners, entrepreneurs and farmers the active support of the interests of the class, the deputies of the faction of the Democratic Party of the National Revival, mainly focusing on physical culture and sports, cultural and historical values, copyright protection, family welfare, media development, has been active in promoting changes and additions[25].

Preparation of draft laws is of primary importance in the activities of party factions. "Lawmaking," Russian scientist Yu. A. Tikhomirov is a legislative process, representing stages and actions related to the preparation, discussion and adoption of laws [26]. Consistent and strict enforcement of the law, ensuring its superiority is one of the most important conditions and principles of building a legal state in Uzbekistan. As Professor U. Tazhikhanov noted, "The best law is if it is announced solemnly, but if it is not provided by the state system it is in vain. If he does it, he will have his reputation and he will not respect it"[27].

The activeness of members of party factions in the discussion of draft laws is a key indicator in the overall assessment of the factional activity. Representatives of the faction on all issues considered at the sessions of the Legislative Chamber make presentations and proposals on the improvement of the draft laws. Some deputies of the law-making right are more efficient and others are rarely used. In the early years of the independence, factions of political parties were very poorly involved in the legislative process and in draft laws. Later, when their position was harshly criticized, the activity in that area was a little bit more intense. However, given the fact that the factions of political parties are responsible for the adoption of laws protecting the interests of voters, it is difficult to realize that it is important to accelerate work in this area.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it is possible to state that the formation of legislative bodies through the popular elections is the most important sign of the democratic

state of law. Elections are a great public-political event that is the basis of the democratic expression of the people's power and will. Elections in Uzbekistan are held on the basis of universal, equal, direct and multi-party elections by secret ballot. This is one of the basic conditions of a democratic state. Therefore, every voter must be aware that he / she must vote for himself / herself. After the election, the party's activities include various party agreements, participation in government formation, building blocs and alliances with different streams and parties. Although the electoral cycle is the most active period of the party's activity, the party that has won the election seeks to achieve sustainable political support for its people. The party activists also carry out various campaigns and events to support internal and external policies by the government and its authorities through mass media. Political parties, based on their position in the system of state power, develop programs, and determine the ways of socio-political development of the country. Political parties are affected by the socio-political life of the country by participating in parliamentary activities. In order to do so, they need to defend their programs during the elections to the Oliy Majlis and to fight for each candidate role. In our opinion, the present-day parties are not merely for the creation of a party, it should not be a habit. Each party should have its own design, a clear program that identifies the interests of the society itself. It must also have its own known and permanent voters. At the same time, each party must strive for reputations, gain more credibility, and try to get more involved in the legislative and representative bodies, and later in the executive branch. The program, which has been announced during the pre-election period, is the most accurate program that must be pursued in a consistent manner, proving that the country's goal is to reach a prosperous life through this program. Our future research opens the way for political parties to take a closer look at the role of the "Movement Strategy" and to analyze the issues that have been identified.

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## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.156	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
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