



FEATURES OF THE MULTIPARTY SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN AND TURKEY: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The law of Uzbekistan "on political parties" States: "a political party is a voluntary association of citizens of Uzbekistan who seek to realize the political will of a particular part of society, which consists in the formation of state power, and participate in the administration of state and public affairs through their representatives", which is based on the commonality of views, interests and goals. Turkey, according to the "law on political parties", is "an organization with a charter that pursues the goal of reaching the level of modern culture of the country within the Democratic state and society order by ensuring the establishment of national governance with its activities and transparent propaganda about its views and views made known in the regulations and programs, through elections of political parties, "

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The pluralistic type of political culture can appear, develop, function only when the following important conditions are created, as well as gain priority:

- 1) in the field of pluralism of economic and social life-various forms of ownership, first of all, the emergence of private ownership, the implementation of various methods of economic activity;
- 2) the more diverse society is in terms of its social structure and various interests, the more ground for the formation of political pluralism and political culture.
- 3) in the field of ensuring the priority of the development of civil society - the formation of political institutions of civil society; the fact that the formation of state power is carried out mainly through elections, no one, no group allows this power to become its monopoly neither in practice nor in legal aspects;
- 4) the presence of clear agreements between groups and political parties and movements that are their representatives in relation to the main values, ideals and goals of Social Development;
- 5) ensuring the freedom of the individual both from legal aspects and in life.



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1312



Deepening the process of democratization creates the need to form an effective mechanism that provides a balance between various interests, opposing forces and actions in society. The head of state of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov emphasizes that this can be achieved in the following way: "it is necessary to achieve that the atmosphere of multiparty in the political life of our country is determined. Each party, relying on a certain social stratum, should have its own clear and clear program of action as a defender of the interests of this category. In it, the goals and objectives of each party, alternative proposals for the development of society should be expressed."

After the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, initially the one-party system was stable, but the founder of the republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, was sympathetic to the multiparty system due to the purpose of establishing a democratic system. This chant of him confirms our opinion.

Let's face it let's discuss state affairs "or -" in our parliament there must be two parties,.... we need to look like parliaments of cultural countries."

Multipartyavalism refers to the active participation of several parties in the life of society. Parties participate in parliamentary work through their representatives, pass laws and show activity in bringing them to life. In other words, multipartyalism is the main factor that creates a balance between different interests, hiltna-different forces. In the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, there were 5 political parties. These are: the people's Democratic Party (XDP) was founded on November 1, 1991; The Social Democratic Party of Justice (ASDP) was founded on February 18, 1995; the national revival Democratic Party (MTDP) was founded on June 3, 1995; "the National Democratic Party of devotees (FMDP) was founded on December 28, 1998, and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was founded on November 15, 2003. In addition, the public movement" people's unity " (1995) operates. The role of these political organizations in society and the prestige of the working masses depend on the extent to which the programs they develop and operate express the wishes and aspirations of the people's public and the extent to which these political parties have turned into power and opposition with each other.

After the transition to the multiparty system in turicia, about a hundred political parties were formed. Due to successive coups and persecutions carried out, as well as some ideological and organizational problems, many political parties were closed or joined with other parties.

While a comparative analysis of the political parties of Turkey and Uzbekistan is carried out, the focus on private law is on the purpose of the study. a) organizational features of the parties: over the past period of the independence of Uzbekistan, the



necessary organizational and legal foundations have been created for the free and active participation of civil society institutions, in particular, political parties in democratic processes. It is known that in accordance with the legislation, a political party is a volunteer association formed on the basis of the commonality of views, interests and goals of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, striving to realize the political will of a particular part of society in the formation of public authorities and participating in the administration of state and public affairs through If we look at the history of international experience related to the provision of cross-cultural guarantees of the activities of political parties, we will see that by the 50s of the last century, the Constitutions of countries such as Germany, France, Italy and Japan reflected the first provisions on political parties. Later, separate laws began to be adopted on the activities of political parties that strengthen and develop the norms established in the constitutions. In particular, such laws were adopted in Germany (1967), Portugal (1974), Austria (1975), Spain (1978) and other countries. From the experience of civilized countries, the legal basis of political parties as an institution of civil society was formed in our republic as well. In order to strengthen the role of political parties in the democratization of state and public administration, constitutional law, several laws and legislative acts were adopted. According to Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, political parties are recognized as "public associations". And with Article 58 of our General Committee, a constitutional norm has been introduced that state bodies and officials are not allowed to interfere in the activities of Public Associations. The legal status of political parties is expressed in Article 60 of our Constitution. According to him, political parties represent the political will of different classes and groups and participate in the formation of state power through their democratically elected representatives. Political parties give Transparent reports on the sources of financial support for their activities to the Oliy Majlis or the body represented by it in accordance with the established procedure.

The adoption of the law "on public associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" became an important legal basis for the establishment of the activities of political parties in our country. On December 12, 1996, the law "on political parties" was adopted, which directly established the concept of a political party, the legal basis of its activities, principles of functioning, rights and other norms related to their activities, as well as on April 30, 2004, "on financing political parties", which regulated relations in the field of financing political parties. In accordance with the legislation, the formation of a bicameral parliament and the transfer of the right to nominate candidates for Deputies of the legislative chamber to political parties created conditions for



increasing the role and role of political parties in the construction of society and the state. Currently, political parties in our country are actively involved in the process of formation of state bodies, at the same time, democratization of their activities. The constitutional law "on the renewal and further democratization of Public Administration and strengthening the role of political parties in the modernization of the country" is also developed on the basis of the concept of deepening democratic reforms in our country and the development of civil society, on amendments and additions to certain articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted(78, , Articles 96 and 98)"it is important to consistently apply the norms introduced through the law to life. In Turkey, too, the organizational foundations of political parties are guaranteed by law. The Turkish constitution's judgments relating to political parties are contained in articles 56-57. Article 56 guarantees citizens ' rights to "establish political parties", "membership in political parties" as personal and fundamental rights. The second and third paragraphs of the same article are devoted to the organizational foundations of political parties. According to paragraph two of Article "political parties are organized and operate freely without prior authorization." In the paragraph for this article, The opinions on Aries are outlined. "Political parties, whether in power or in opposition, are irrevocable elements of Democratic political life."

b) powers and parliamentary participation of political parties: Article 13 of the law of Uzbekistan "on political parties" clearly and clearly establishes that political parties have the right to organize into a separate faction with the participation of their representatives elected to the Supreme Assembly of the Republic. Party factions are registered by the Oliy Majlis based on the relevant application and constituent documents issued by the head of each party faction. The faction of the political party at the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan used the following rights provided for by law:

- * participation in the compilation of the session agenda;
- * guaranteed promise to the representative of the faction in the negotiations on each issue of the session agenda;
- appeal with requests to the chairman of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ministers, other heads of state bodies, respectively;
- * Making proposals for candidates for the leadership of the Oliy Majlis, chairmanship of the committee and commissions;
- * distribution of the opinion of the faction among deputies on the issue under discussion at the session;



* Implementation of other tasks provided for by law for Deputies of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

It is known that Article 98 of our Constitution stipulates that "the candidate of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan is invited to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan by a political party that has received the most deputy seats in the election or by several political parties that have won the largest number of So, in the process of elections to the legislative chamber, which political parties ' pre-election programs and the goals and objectives set in them are most supported by voters, a political party that has received the most parliamentary seats in the lower house or several political parties that have won the largest number of parliamentary seats in equal numbers, had the opportunity to This is a sign that in the process of building a strong civil society in our country, the direct influence of the activities of political parties is strengthened. In accordance with the constitutional law"on the renewal and further democratization of Public Administration and strengthening the role of political parties in the modernization of the country", the right of political parties to resign the Prime Minister to their factions in the legislative chamber, and the right of people's deputies to come up with the initiative to resign regional governors to Over the past period, several legislative acts related to the activities of political parties have also been adopted. These are the decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the program for the implementation of the goals and objectives of democratization and renewal of society, reform and modernization of the country", "on measures to promote the development of civil society institutions in Uzbekistan", as well as the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "on approval of the regulation on The legal guarantee of these political-legal and socio-economic reforms being implemented is enshrined in the Constitution of our country. Based on the above, it can be concluded that the increasing position of political parties operating on democratic principles in the life of society serves as an important factor in the worthy position of our country among developed countries. The Republic of Uzbekistan has also taken this path as the main criterion for its development and is taking practical steps in this regard. Of course, if political parties do not know the legal statuses that must be valid in society, it cannot be implemented, no matter what the programs of action are noble. In this sense, the law "on political parties"adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 25, 1996 is of great importance. It comprehensively shows the main criteria for multiparty, the legal basis for the activities of political parties. Especially the fact that Article 12 of the law clearly defines the rights of political parties is of vital importance:



- * free dissemination of information about their activities, promotion of their ideas, goals and decisions;
- * participation in the preparation of relevant decisions through its representatives in the elected state bodies;
- * participation in the elections of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, state authorities in the manner prescribed by law;
- * holding meetings, conferences and other events related to the activities of the party; establishment of mass media and use of other media in the manner provided for by law documents;
- * Establishing an Alliance(bloc) with the political parties of the Republic of Uzbekistan, establishing contractual relations with them and with other public associations.

c) programs and ideological features of political parties: political parties may also have other rights provided for by other laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of course, political parties promote diverse views on the basis of their action programs and contribute to the establishment of a developed legal democratic society. But political parties should make the principles of the ideology of national independence the main criterion for their actions. Contrary to the idea of national independence, the activities of the parties promoting the program can not be put on the road. «...The interests of the people, the ideas of independence are sacred to all our compatriots, regardless of which political and ideological power they belong to." Therefore, the issues provided for in Article 57 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan deserve attention. It clearly states: "the structure and activities of militarized associations, political parties of national and religious spirit, as well as public associations are prohibited, which aim to forcibly change the constitutional system, oppose the sovereignty, integrity and security of the Republic, constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, promote war, Social, national, racial and religious enmity, encroach on the health and It is forbidden to create secret societies and associations."

The political parties formed in Turkey Express in their programs and statutes that they will act primarily according to Atatürk's ingolibi ideas. After that, slogans are developed on such issues as the organizational structure, discipline and philosophy of the party. Article 57 of the Constitution of 1961, paragraph 1, party restrictions expressed through a clause. "The statutes, programs and activities of political parties, a person should be based on the right and Hurriyats, should be subject to such principles as the unity of the state and the nation, relying on the ideas of the Democratic and secular republic. Parties that are not in harmony with these are fundamentally prohibited."It is known that political parties define their programs on



the basis of the official edeology of the state. This feature is characteristic of most democratic eastern states.

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1321