



Improvement of Political Party Activities in Election Process

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Abstract

The article examines the history of the formation of the electoral system in Uzbekistan, holding elections on a multi-party basis, covers the parties' activities and goals in the electoral process, analyzes recently adopted Electoral code and its innovations, the recognition of positive changes in the electoral process in 2019 by the world community and were drawn appropriate conclusions on the basis of a number scientific publications. It was analyzed the process of increasing the political parties' activity in the electoral process of Uzbekistan, providing new opportunities on the basis of electoral legislation and this process periodically ordered. It was proofed to be set that the most important goal of political parties is to represent the political interests of social strata in the government system.

Keywords: *Political Party; Multiparty System; Elections; State Power; Voting; Electoral System; Deputy; Electorate; Election Campaign*

Introduction

The state power formation through free and transparent, alternative elections is the highest form of democracy. Elections are one of the most important constitutional political rights of man and citizen. Civil society cannot be imagined without public organizations, especially political parties. A democratic state is built through the parties struggle in elections. A democratic state is decided only when a political force that pursues the majority population interests and can show the right way for these interests realization comes to the top of the state.

Political parties differ from other society civil institutions in that they are a political organization that unites the most active part of the country's citizens, who share their views, goals and opinions, and fight for political power in the public interest.

Methods

The article analyzes the transition process from a one-party system to a multi-party system in Uzbekistan through research methods such as historical-chronological, analysis and synthesis, deduction

and induction, historical, logical, comparative analysis. Primary sources in the subject study are the political parties' programs and charters, the press (magazines and newspapers), party leaders' speeches and works; legal and normative documents, as well as scientific literature published in the country and abroad were widely used.

Research Results

The most important goal of parties is to represent the social strata interests in the political system. Parties serve as a link and mediator between the state and society by expressing different social groups' interests, strata in the society political system, while ensuring the society integrity and integrity [1,98]. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, regional, district and city councils of People's deputies are formed by the people through direct national elections.

Article 21 of the Universal declaration of human rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, defines the democratic elections role as a human right: "Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely elected representatives. The people's will must be the basis of government; this will must be expressed on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, which provides for secret ballot or other equally important voting freedom" [2, 30].

Analyzing the increasing process of political parties' activity in the electoral process in Uzbekistan, the new opportunities provision on the basis of electoral legislation, we propose to periodize as follows.

The first stage (1989–1992) was the first stage in the electoral legislation formation, the multi-member constituencies formation, and the first participation of political parties in the electoral process [3].

The second stage (1993-2000) - the rapid formation of a multiparty system in Uzbekistan, the rights expansion and political parties powers in the electoral process, the new legal documents adoption.

The third stage (2001-2015) is the political parties rights' expansion in the electoral process with the transition to a bicameral parliament.

The fourth stage (from 2016 to the present). This stage is characterized by a number of laws adoption (On elections to Tashkent city Councils of people's deputies) (2017) aimed at enhancing the political parties role, all political, social and economic processes reform in the country, the Action strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the elections conduct under the new Electoral code.

Today, political parties play a leading role in the chambers formation of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as they are the only organizational and collective entities participating in the elections. Political parties participation in the election commissions formation to guarantee the political parties participation in the elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and regional, district and city councils of people's deputies; their ability to nominate candidates; the strengthening wide range of election campaigning forms and methods; that the election campaign is funded by the state on the basis of coercion, openness, transparency and timeliness; the existence of an institute for monitoring the voting process; state control over the election process. Consequently, the electoral function has become the most important function of a political party in the current context [4,38].

The political parties participation in the parliament formation serves their main electoral function, which defines its essence as an organization designed to seize and exercise state power. In a democratic society, this goal can only be achieved through legitimacy, that is, through the political parties participation in elections, primarily in the state and parliament head formation in central state institutions [5,191].

In particular, the Electoral code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on June 25, 2019, codified the legal framework for elections, which is one of the most important issues in society. The single Electoral code adoption, which incorporates five scattered laws and numerous legal documents, has increased the clarity and transparency of electoral legislation. The elections in 2019 were held under the motto "New Uzbekistan - new elections" on the basis of the new Electoral code and were recognized as an important part of the ongoing reforms. During the last election, citizens were given more opportunities to express their objections, to discuss the political documents of political parties, and officials were more tolerant of criticism, especially in government agencies. In the run-up to the election, the people number who freely expressing their political views (through social media and blogs) has increased. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev rightly noted, "the fact that our national legislation stipulates that candidates will be nominated only by political parties in the forthcoming elections not only gives each party great rights and opportunities, but also imposes a high responsibility" [6].

Unlike the 2014 parliamentary elections, in the 2019 parliamentary elections, all 150 deputies in the Legislative Chamber were directly elected in accordance with OSCE commitments. Paragraph 7.2 in the Copenhagen Document states that, OSCE participating states "Must ensure that all seats in at least one chamber of the National parliament are fully distributed by popular vote" [7].

For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the OSCE sent a full mission about 300 observers to the elections. BDIHR EOM assessed on December 22, 2019 parliamentary elections as in line with international commitments and standards on OSCE commitments and other democratic elections, as well as national legislation.

Admittedly, this commission had seriously criticized all previous elections and given unsatisfactory conclusions. However, the commission's findings on the last election were quite positive, including by observers: "The Electoral code, newly adopted by the Parliament in June 2019, contains a number of the BDIHR previous recommendations and brings the electoral legislation closer to OSCE rules, other international obligations and standards. In particular, the seats allocation in parliament without elections has been abolished, constituencies have been equalized in terms of voters number, and voters have the right to sign in several political parties support. For the first time, persons detained and imprisoned in detention places, as well as those detained in liberty deprivation places for less serious crimes commission, have the right to vote. For the first time in these elections, was used a centralized "Single electronic voter list (SEVL)" [8,1].

It is also necessary to ensure genuine political competition, political and social organization full freedom, assembly and expression, to allow independent civil society organizations and public associations to observe the election process, to increase the election and counting process fairness, and to hold primary and final elections. also provided initial recommendations for revising and amending laws and decisions to increase transparency through the timely results publication [8,4].

In the elections held on December 22, 2019, 150 deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, 831 deputies of regional and Jukorgi Kenges, 5738 deputies of cities and districts were elected by our citizens [9,97].

Each political party strives to fight for the electorate trust and respect, to advance programmatic goals that reflect the electorate will, to gain a majority in parliament, to present new proposals and solutions for the upliftment and society renewal.

For political parties to become more active, first of all, they need to gain the people trust, to form a positive, social opinion about themselves. In particular, political parties need to pay special attention to young people and women, who are an important part of society. The party can do nothing without the electorate, without the people support behind the electorate, relying only on its members.

The main way for parties to perform their functions in practice is for parties to nominate their candidates for election to the state legislature during the election campaign. In order to achieve these candidates selection, party activists must win over the majority of the population to their side, conduct campaigning and campaigning among the electorate. Especially during this period, having the ability to influence public opinion is the main goal of the party.

Therefore, as the lawyer I. Bekov rightly points out, "the main criterion for determining the political parties position in society is their results in the elections to the representative of state power bodies" [11].

From the above, it is clear that the political parties ability to integrate their future policies, programs, ideologies into the people minds in the form of public interest is one of the party's victory guarantees in the elections.

Conclusion

The political parties participation in the elections on the basis of their own election platforms is a key criterion for the country's development. The priorities implementation set out in the party's election program, a thorough the issues study raised by the population during meetings with voters and the reports presentation on their implementation will further increase its prestige among the people.

Thus, political parties serve as a kind of bridge between the state and society by increasing the legal culture and population activism, ensuring their participation in the organization and public policy management, play an important role in shaping public opinion, ensuring citizens active participation in political life.

In short, during the election period, each candidate of a political party strives to win, to make a stronger impact on life, to convey the goals and their program objectives to the people, a clear goal, a competitive environment emerges. The voter votes not only for the candidate of his choice, but also for the political party where the candidate is a member, expressing confidence in his ideas. For this reason, elections serve as a very important political test for political parties. According to the elections results, it will be clear which party's program, goals and objectives are popular, and which party the people of Uzbekistan will support the most. For the parties that did not get enough votes in the elections, it will be possible to reconsider their activities priorities and draw appropriate conclusions.

Suggestions

Based on the above considerations, it is appropriate to make the following suggestions:

A competitive environment development for political parties in the electoral process, the alternative programs formation;

Women empowerment in key positions in the bodies responsible for the preparation and conduct of elections;

Live broadcast of candidates' campaign programs;

Timely publication of important election-related information in the media, including on the Central Election Commission website, etc.

So, in order for political parties to become more active, first of all, they need to gain the people's trust, to form a positive, social opinion about themselves. The party can do nothing without the electorate, without the people's support behind the electorate, relying only on its members.

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