

Improving Political Party Participation in the Activities of Representative Bodies of Local Government Organizational and Legal Issues

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Abstract: *In the context of democratic reforms in all spheres of public life in the world, the issue of expanding the participation of political parties in local representative bodies is becoming increasingly important. In particular, more than a dozen universal and regional international legal documents state that increasing the role of political parties in local authorities, including representative power, is one of the most important and prerequisites for democratic and legal development at national, regional and international levels. The provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international legal instruments concerning the accession of citizens to political parties and the exercise of their will at the level of power determine the urgency of improving legislation in this area.*

Scientific researches are being carried out to improve the efficiency of local representative bodies in the world, to introduce new democratic forms of political parties' participation in them. In this regard, the strengthening of political parties' influence in local representative bodies, the widespread use of parliamentary oversight in the implementation of state and regional programs and further improvement of legislation in this area are of great scientific and practical significance in the socio-economic development of the regions.

Keywords: *Legal democratic state, civil society, Political party, party concept, multiparty system, Communist party.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the evolutionary study of the legal basis for the participation of political parties in the activities of representative bodies of local government, it is appropriate, first of all, to analyze the history of the institution in the country.

One of the main principles of building a democratic state and civil society is the formation of public authorities on the basis of nation-wide elections and citizens' participation in state and public affairs, directly or through their elected representatives. First of all, political parties, which serve as a bridge between society and the state, and one of the most important institutions of civil society, play a key role.

A political party is a voluntary association of citizens established on the basis of a common vision, interests, and goals, who seek to realize the political will of a particular part of society in the formation of public authorities, and who participate in the management of state and public affairs through their representatives. Political parties express the political will of various sections and groups of the population, and through their democratically elected representatives participate in the formation of state power.

If we analyze the relevant political and legal dictionaries and encyclopedic publications, we can see that the party conception is the party (lot rartio - divide, divide) - a group

of people who are ideologically consultative, have common interests, and have been created to do something. is calculated . At the same time, political parties operate as non-governmental non-profit organizations. Their activities are not focused on making a profit, but rather on representing the interests of citizens in society. The political party is a voluntary alliance of citizens, the most active, shared ideology that seeks to retain, preserve, and implement state power .

If we look at the number of political parties in foreign countries, there are 7 in Austria, 11 in Azerbaijan, 15 in Belarus (the parties are divided into 2 state-financed and self-financed), 13 in Belgium, 34 in Brazil, and Bulgaria. 16, Canada - 6, Czech - 11, Estonia - 7, France - 15, Germany - 7, India - 17, Israel - 11, Japan - 7, Kazakhstan, South Korea - 9 parties, Kyrgyzstan - 6, Moldova - 26, Russia - 64. There are 6 parties registered in Switzerland, 7 in Tajikistan, 7 in Tajikistan, and 83 in Turkey, although there are 13 active parties in the United States and 4 in the United States . In some states, parties are divided into state-funded and self-financing parties.

Today we have every reason to believe that the conditions of the multi-party system in Uzbekistan were formed without any artificial models and in accordance with the will and aspirations of our people. Gradual democratic changes in the minds of people have begun to move our society, new ideas are needed. This provided the basis for the emergence of new political forces. Thus, the number of political parties in our country increased and their activity intensified. Most importantly, these political forces did not come about with an ambitious purpose or the will of some. They were created by the renewed society and the people themselves. For its part, the government has seen the emergence of new parties as an important democratic phenomenon and sought to provide the necessary opportunities for their effective functioning.

It should be noted that the history of the formation of a multi-party system in Uzbekistan has not been sufficiently studied in the social sciences, and in particular, in the jurisprudence. The social and political factors that contributed to the establishment of this system, the national model of parliamentary and multi-party reform in Uzbekistan, and its advantages are a serious analysis and study by our scientists.

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In addition to analyzing relevant scientific and historical literature on the history of the political system of our country, it is possible to examine the emergence of political parties and movements on the territory of Uzbekistan and the development of the party system in three stages.

The first stage covers the period from the beginning of the 19th century until 1924. There is no doubt that for the first time the Turan and Turkestan regions were governed by the rule of law, the application of the principles of freedom, the conduct of important political affairs of state importance under the advice of the Council. It is also clear from history that the party's predecessors, both secular and religious, were originally established in Central Asia. Examples include actions that have their own ideological views, such as businessmen and Hurufians .

The second stage of political parties' activity in our country covers the period from 1924 to 1991.

At the beginning of the 20s of the last century along with single-party rule in the country was established. All parties of a different name and appearance have ceased to exist. The Bolshevik party has gone on all fronts and seized the key control. The ruling party has become a force that defines the essence and essence of the basic functions of state and government. Under these conditions, democracy and its key institutions had no intention. According to the Communist Party, each person's worldview was to be formed on the basis of communist ideology. They had little to do with the interests, mentality, and history of the indigenous population. It should be noted that the status of the communist party in the political system of society is reflected in the constitutions of the former Soviet Union.

The third stage of the development of political multiparty in our country covers the period from 1991 to the present.

One of the main criteria for democracy in the world today is the conduct of elections on a multiparty basis. The Law on Elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in November 1991 recognized the legal basis for holding multi-party elections. This law states that political parties have the right to nominate candidates for the President of the country.

Another party, which was established in the first years of independence, is the Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat". The party was founded on February 18, 1995 at its first constituent congress. At this Congress its program and Charter are adopted. The constituent congress was attended by 47 deputies of the initiative group elected in the previous elections, which formed the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party of Adolat.

One of the parties established during the years of independence is the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan National Democratic Party. This party was established on June 3, 1995 at the first Constituent Congress.

The main purpose of the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan National Revival is to preserve national traditions and values .

One of the political parties in the political system of the Republic is the National Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Fidokorlar". The Fidokorlar National Democratic Party was formed on December 28, 1998 at the first constituent congress.

"The main purpose of the party's establishment and functioning is to contribute to the process of building a civil society based on multilateral economy, national and universal values, and the creation of a democratic state governed by the party's program," the party's Charter states .

The Charter and Program of the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (UzLiDeP), which have gained a special place in the political system of Uzbekistan, were approved at its Constituent Congress on November 15, 2003.

The Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan as a nationwide political organization represents and protects the interests of property owners, representatives of small and medium-sized businesses, entrepreneurs, businessmen, farmers and dehkans, creators, scientists and production professionals and management personnel .

Implementation of the practice of approval of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the relevant Councils of People's Deputies in the State Program "In 2019 Year of Active Investments and Social Development" for the participation of political parties and their associations in representative bodies. Provides opportunities . These opportunities also strengthen the responsibility of political parties to realize their interests.

As the legal scholar I.B Bekov rightly noted, "Political pluralism and multipartyism have become an integral part of social life. The constitutionally enshrined in this provision means that political parties have a high recognition of the role of mediation between civil society and the state, their constitutional and legal status." However, it is not enough for a political party to be active only at the parliamentary level. Reforms must be effectively implemented not only at the center, but also at the local level. To do this, political parties must actively participate in the effective organization of local councils. Effectiveness and accountability of local representative bodies, especially in the context of the introduction of a new system of evaluation of their activities by the local representative bodies by hearing reports of the heads of local executive bodies.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Another issue. So far, the most important form of party participation in local councils is party groups in the Councils. Unfortunately, party groups have not come to the full extent of their rights. According to the lawyer A.Makhmudov, "Most party groups in local councils make proposals to hear the report or information of the head of state body on the issues of their activities at the sessions of the Council of People's Deputies. the right to submit an opinion based on the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the unsatisfactory activities of individuals" . As it turns out, the provision of rights to party groups in local councils is not enough. Maybe the whole mechanism that works for this system needs to be improved.

In order to enhance the participation of political parties in the activities of representative bodies of local government, we consider it necessary to:



1) Determine that a deputy group formed at the provincial, district, city (town) Kenghashes of People's Deputies shall have a guaranteed right to hold one of his / her positions as Deputy Chairman of the Council. In turn, as a rule, to introduce a candidate for the post of deputy head of the deputy group, as a rule, for the election of the Deputy Chairman of the Council;

2) detailed regulation of the forms of deputy control and control of the local council in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Local Government". Specifically, it is necessary to define "local council oversight" as a separate form of control and strengthen its legal status;

3) Enlargement of the rights of the deputies at the sessions of the Council of People's Deputies, as defined by Article 5 of the Law "On the status of deputy of the regional, district and city Council of People's Deputies";

4) Local councils create a column "Responding to deputy inquiries" on websites, providing analytical articles on the issues of deputy inquiries sent to the relevant structures by local Councils of People's Deputies to address pressing social and economic issues in the regions.

Today, there is a need to fully utilize all the organizational and legal conditions to ensure that political parties are actively involved in the process of forming central and local executive bodies. This task requires further study and increased effectiveness of party groups in exercising control over local councils, including the appointment of khokims. Law expert A. Yuldashev rightly noted that the powers of local councils in the approval and dismissal of the governor are independent directions of oversight by local councils .

It is well known that the adoption of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On strengthening the role of political parties in the renewal and further democratization of state governance and modernization of the country" determined the participation of groups of political parties in the post of khokims of regions and Tashkent city. It should be noted that this was a continuation of socio-political reforms, the result of gradual development of the state-legal and political system of the country, an important step forward from a strong state to a strong civil society" .

In today's democratic society, one of the most important tasks of political parties is to provide a two-way connection between civil society and the state. Political parties in the Republic of Uzbekistan have gained the opportunity to participate in the formation of public authorities, influence their domestic and foreign policy, and their role in the relations between the state and society has increased significantly.

We have already analyzed the activities of party groups in local representative bodies on the appointment of governors. It should be noted that the activities of party groups in local representative bodies are carried out in the following directions:

- functions of the local councils;
- tasks for monitoring the activities of local executive bodies;
- tasks on protection of the rights and interests of the electorate;

-tasks related to the implementation of political party programs.

Party groups at the local councils also carry out oversight activities, as well as participation in the development of adopted legislative acts to address the socio-economic, socio-cultural development of territories, enforcement of local laws and other issues within the competence of the council.

The oversight activities of local councils are often also called deputy oversight. In our opinion, deputy control is the permanent and temporary commissions, local councils and their bodies, deputy groups of political parties, as well as monitoring and studying the implementation of legislation by deputies, local executive bodies and other officials, identifying existing barriers and shortcomings in the regions. organizational and legal activities aimed at their elimination.

At the heart of the system of legal regulation of social relations arising from the establishment, activity, liquidation and reorganization of political parties and their participation in local representative bodies are the following: to determine the subject and methods (methods) of legal regulation; to decide on the forms of institutionalization of political parties; Definition of the subjects, authorized to carry out legal regulation of party activities; Strengthening the bases, forms and procedures of legitimate legal influence of the state on the activities of political parties. On the basis of the combination of administrative, civil and constitutional laws, there is a complex network of legislation formed by the undisputed supremacy of constitutional law - the formation of legislation for political parties, which is a separate sub-branch of legislation on public associations.

II. CONCLUSION

In summary, the constitutional-legal provisions for strengthening political parties' participation in the formation of representative bodies of local government are aimed at:

First, to further increase social and political activity in the country;

Second, to further strengthen the initiative, role, influence and responsibility of political parties in the implementation of socio-political reforms and modernization of the country;

Third - to create organizational and legal conditions for political parties to take an active part in forming the executive branch;

Fourth - the establishment of effective legal mechanisms to ensure that government structures, central and local governments are accountable to political parties and party groups in local representative bodies.

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