

# Legal Basis of Political Party: Concept, Types, Tasks and Activity

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**Keywords:** Electorate, Party, Tory, Whig, Puritan, Coterie, Experiment, Faction, Session, Democracy, Opposition, Parliament, Pragmatic, Communist.

**Abstract:** This article examines the concept and legal framework of political parties, their emergence in Uzbekistan, and their societal significance. Through analysis and experimentation, it addresses challenges faced by these parties. The study aims to unravel complexities in party activity within Uzbekistan, offering insights into their historical development and contemporary role. By exploring legal and societal dimensions, it seeks to deepen understanding of political party dynamics and their impact on society.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The development of a legal-democratic state and a robust civil society hinges significantly on fostering multi-partyism and facilitating the emergence of independent, proactive political entities and public organisations enjoying broad popular support. Within the democratic framework, the multi-party system stands as a cornerstone. Defined variously in contemporary literature, a party, stemming from the Latin "partio", connotes a cohesive group sharing ideological affinity and common interests, designated to fulfil specific objectives. Presently, Uzbekistan hosts five active political parties, including the People's Democratic Party, Democratic Party "National Revival", Liberal Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party "Adolat", and Uzbekistan Ecological Party. They operate within a legal framework that enables the pursuit of their agendas, equitable participation in elections, and formation of parliamentary factions and local representation groups. This setup fosters their active involvement in the political and social fabric of the nation, embodying principles of equality, transparency, and impartiality.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

In the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, specifically the "On Political Parties" law of December 26, 1996, a political party is delineated as an entity forged on the shared ideals, interests, and

objectives of Uzbekistan's citizens. This voluntary association aims to assert the political will of its constituents and actively engage in governing both state and societal affairs through its representatives. Furthermore, Sh. Mamadaliyev conceptualizes a party as a political entity that autonomously mobilizes individuals around specific ideologies, vying for authority to enact its vision. This definition emphasizes the party's possession of a distinct programme, charter, and organizational framework. Additionally, E. Burke, a notable 18th-century English statesman and philosopher, characterizes a party as an assembly of likeminded individuals united in pursuit of common principles, fostering collaboration for the collective welfare. Similarly, the German scholar V. Hasbach perceives a party as a coalition of individuals sharing political convictions and ambitions, striving to acquire governmental authority to advance their personal interests.

## 3 DISCUSSION

The evolution of political parties, as expounded by M. Weber, delineates a trajectory from aristocratic coterie to public parties, underlining their pivotal role in shaping societal dynamics. In practice, this progression finds resonance in the historical evolution of English political factions - the Liberal Party (Whigs) and the Conservative Party (Tories). Rooted in the 17th century, these coterie initially manifested religious distinctions, reflecting the divergence between Puritan (Whig) and Anglican (Tory) ideologies. Subsequent epochs witnessed the emergence of political clubs, epitomized by the

Tories' Charlton Club and the Whigs' Reform Club, heralding the bourgeoisie's political foray.

Political parties, according to S. Eldersveld, serve as conduits for democratic representation, articulating diverse interests and ideological perspectives within the societal fabric. Extending beyond mere electoral contests, parties orchestrate multifaceted engagements encompassing information dissemination, educational initiatives, and leadership cultivation. They bridge the vertical and horizontal expanse of social strata, fostering interconnectivity across disparate echelons and facilitating policy deliberations predicated on consensus-building. Moreover, parties galvanize public opinion, furnish ideological scaffolding during electoral campaigns, and nurture aspirants for governance roles, thereby fuelling the continuum of political discourse.

Functionally, political parties assume a multifaceted role encompassing goal-setting, interest aggregation, public mobilization, and elite recruitment, as delineated by Klaus von Boyme. This array of functions underscores their significance as conduits for social expression, policy formulation, and governance mechanisms. Contemporary typologies of political parties, as posited by Sh. Mamadaliyev, delineate ideological, power-centric, and strategic dimensions, underscoring their adaptive versatility in navigating the political landscape. Integral to this taxonomy is the notion of power acquisition, which delineates parties from other social movements, foregrounding their centrality in governance dynamics.

The internal architecture of modern political parties, typified by leadership hierarchies, bureaucratic apparatuses, and active/passive membership tiers, embodies a complex ecosystem geared towards operational efficacy and goal attainment. Leadership cadres, comprising adept politicians, orchestrate organizational functions, while bureaucratic apparatuses ensure logistical coherence. Active members, motivated by diverse incentives, engage in participatory activities, driving party agendas and outreach efforts. Passive members, although less involved, constitute a reservoir of latent support, bolstering party objectives during critical junctures. Moreover, sympathizers amplify ideological resonance, fostering a broader constituency base and electoral traction.

The efficacy of pedagogical methodologies in nurturing political awareness and critical thinking is underscored by the experimental test conducted among students of the Navoi State Pedagogical Institute. Employing innovative teaching paradigms, such as cooperative learning and conceptual analysis, educators engendered robust engagement and

knowledge retention among students. The experimental cohort exhibited superior academic performance, attributed to the immersive and interactive pedagogical approach adopted. This underscores the instrumental role of experiential learning in fostering civic consciousness and participatory citizenship, thereby engendering informed and politically astute future leaders.

## 4 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the pedagogical experiment-testing conducted among students of the Navoi State Pedagogical Institute underscores the efficacy of innovative teaching methodologies in fostering critical thinking and enhancing academic outcomes. Through comparative analysis and empirical observation, the experiment elucidated the transformative potential of non-traditional pedagogical approaches in cultivating independent thought and deepening subject comprehension. Furthermore, the experiment accentuated the paramount importance of student-centric learning paradigms, wherein active engagement and collaborative problem-solving catalyze knowledge acquisition and retention.

The developmental trajectory of political parties in Uzbekistan, from nascent national formations to contemporary multi-party structures, reflects the nation's evolving democratic landscape. Legal frameworks underpinning multi-partyism have laid the groundwork for robust political participation and institutional pluralism. However, to realize the full potential of political pluralism, concerted efforts to enhance political literacy and foster a vibrant political culture are imperative. By nurturing a politically engaged citizenry and cultivating a cadre of informed political actors, Uzbekistan can consolidate its democratic credentials and foster inclusive governance paradigms in alignment with global standards.

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