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Some Aspects of Improving the Activities of Political Party Factions in the Development of the Multiparty System

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Abstract---The article covers issues related to improving the activities of factions of political parties in the multiparty system. The article also tries to highlight the mechanisms of increasing the activities of political party factions in parliament, as well as aspects of the legislation. In general, the role and importance of political parties in modernizing the country and building civil society is growing today. Therefore, the factions of political parties operating in Uzbekistan in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis require greater socio-political activity and initiative.

Keywords---competition, electorate, faction, ideological struggle, lawmaking, opposition, parliamentary control, political party

Introduction

In a multi-party system, the participation of factions of political parties in parliamentary activities is important. For this purpose, guarantees have been created in the country to ensure the participation of associations of deputies in higher and local representative bodies, relevant factions and deputy groups in the development of socio-economic, political and legal spheres of society. Lawyer E.A. Lashmankin noted that the activities of the lower house of parliament are based on the principles of political diversity and multiparty system, free discussion of problems and collective solutions (Makridakis & Hibon, 2000). Multi-partyism is considered a form of political democracy, an important basis for the formation of public authorities (Lashmankin, 2012).

The Main Findings and Results

First of all, in the in-depth study of the activities of factions of political parties in parliament, it is necessary to pay attention to the relationship between the state and the parties. Researcher S.N. Tsarevsky, based on the opinion of I.N. Barygin, emphasizes the need to distinguish three main components of the party in order to understand the relationship between the state and the political party:

- The electoral corps of the party.
- Party organization.
- The part of the party involved in the implementation of the function of public administration – “party in office” (members of parliament, ministers, etc.).

It is the latter component that characterizes a political party as part of the state mechanism and as an “influential agent” of civil society in the state (Tsarevsky, 2010). This is especially true for parties involved in parliamentary activities. They participate in the activities of the legislature through their deputies (deputy associations - factions) and become an institution that mediates between the state and civil society (Dhima et al., 2007; Dewenter et al., 2019).

The faction of deputies is a party association of deputies, which passes to the legislative body of state power through the system of both proportional and majoritarian elections to implement the provisions of the party program, the charter (Baramidze, 2012). The parliamentary faction of the parties is formed through elections. In foreign

countries, deputies are elected to parliament on a proportional or majority basis. The parliamentary faction, for example, is formed through a proportional system in Germany and a majority system in France (Van der Brug et al., 2008; Deoni et al., 2012; Vitanov et al., 2010). Factions can also be formed as a group of deputies belonging to a particular party or to a number of like-minded, like-minded, close-knit parties. This is confirmed by the following opinion: “is an association of deputies elected from several non-competitive parties with the same or similar goals” (Pavlov, 1997). Here the idea is of great importance and goes beyond the concept of faction. Political parties with similar views or goals in parliament can unite into blocs, for example, in Uzbekistan in 2004-2014, LDPuZ (Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan), DP “Milliy Tiklanish” and SDP “Adolat”, on March 14, 2015, LDPuZ and the National Revival DP announced that they had joined the Democratic Forces bloc (Grajzl & Murrell, 2007; Monheim & Obidzinski, 2010; Wang et al., 2011).

Political party factions participate in the activities of the parliament in all areas: mediate between different political forces in order to develop the political path of the country; participates in parliamentary debates to explain its approach; shows legislative initiative; works in factions, committees, commissions (Yanchukov, 2004). Factions of political parties of Uzbekistan also participate in the hearings of reports of members of the government on their activities, exercise parliamentary control over the withdrawal of materials and documents necessary for the activities of the faction from government agencies and their officials. It was also an important event that the factions of political parties were recognized as subjects of parliamentary control under the Law on Parliamentary Control, adopted on April 11, 2016. This is because the factions of political parties participate in almost all forms of parliamentary control and give their opinions, suggestions and conclusions (Congleton, 2007; Carpinella & Johnson, 2013; Hesli et al., 1998). This, in turn, is important in determining the future of the state and society, based on the diversity of views in a multi-party system.

A political party is formed for an indefinite period, but the term of office of its deputy association is strictly limited. The legislation of countries such as Russia and India imposes a political responsibility on a deputy elected from a party list: his resignation from his faction means the end of his term. In some countries, such a rule is not approved. In particular, the Rules of Procedure of the French Parliament (Milli Majlis) stipulate that deputies may form factions based on their affiliation with a political party, that a deputy may be a member of only one faction or no faction, and that factions representing private, local and professional interests may not be formed (Putrayasa, 2017; Latupeirissa et al., 2019). According to the German sociologist R. Michels, today the party members and the masses of those who support it have learned to consider the parliament as the main arena of struggle in which their interests are expressed. They are doing their best to facilitate the work of their strategists in parliament. This confidence clearly defines the public's attitude towards parliament. The public will do its best to avoid any sharp criticism that could weaken the position of the parliamentary faction, even if this criticism is extremely important (Michels).

The party will have the opportunity to influence the socio-economic, political and other spheres of society through its representatives in parliament. That is why they do their best to support members of their parliamentary factions from the time they are registered as candidates during the election campaign until the end of their term. This means that the party faction has its own status, and to a certain extent, conditions, opportunities and privileges are created for them. An association of party deputies is often referred to as a “party faction”. But it can also be called by other names. For example, in Germany – “faction”, in France and Italy – “parliamentary group”, in the UK – “official parliamentary parties”, in Austria, Poland, Croatia – “party clubs”.

The governing body of the factions is, as a rule, the general meeting of a group of deputies, which can be called differently (for example, a conference, a meeting). In the United States, it is called a “caucus”, which considers the general direction of the faction, the organizational issues of voting on a specific bill, and the unconditional implementation of the decision. In a number of countries, special bodies have been set up to coordinate the faction's activities (including the “executive committee” in Germany, the “bureau” in France, and the “trust council” in Sweden). Parliamentary factions (caucuses, groups), committees form the basis of parliament. Parliamentary factions create a political infrastructure that allows a particular member of parliament to interact with political parties within a wide range of political programs, as well as with citizens. It is true that parliamentary committees are also composed of deputies elected from a particular political party, but parliamentary factions differ in that they interact directly with the parties and try to achieve the goals set out in its program.

Analyses show that the faction is the “driving force” in the country's parliament, which is responsible for making the most important political decisions (Grigorieva, 2009). Therefore, it is especially important to ensure the legal basis for the factions of political parties in parliament. Because on its basis, factions of political parties are formed and operate. A number of laws of the country regulate the activities of political party factions. Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Political Parties”, articles 23 and 24 of the Constitutional Law “On the

Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, these include the first part of Article 9 of the Constitutional Law “On the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, Article 2 of the Constitutional Law “On renewal and further democratization of public administration and strengthening the role of political parties in modernizing the country”. Based on the classification and interpretation of these laws, we define a faction as follows: a faction is an association of at least nine deputies elected to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis in order to incorporate the ideas and election program of a political party into law. The faction can represent the interests of the electorate, meet their needs, realize the goals and objectives set for them by introducing relevant provisions in the law.

The competitive environment between the factions formed in the parliament plays an important role in creating perfect laws and making decisions on various issues that are acceptable to all. Obviously, these processes are practical and give a positive result. It is important that the competition between the factions of political parties is integrated with the ideas expressed in party programs. When parties talk about the activities of parliamentary factions, first of all, it should be noted that their activity should be recognized as a force that determines the direction of the legislative body of the country (Oripov, 2008). It is also the factions of political parties that are an important aspect of the development of a multiparty system in the country.

It should be noted that as a result of strengthening the role of political parties in the democratization of state power and governance, the growth of socio-political thinking, the improvement of democratic institutions indicates that further deepening of reforms is possible. In developed democracies, such as the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Portugal, France, the United States, and Japan, the full composition or part of government is formed by political parties, taking into account the characteristics of the form of government (Khakimov, 2012). Under the laws governing the state-legal and political system of these countries, a party with a majority in parliament has the right to form a government, and a party leader or representative may run for prime minister. For example, “in Canada and the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister is elected by the lower house of parliament - the House of Commons, which is also a member of parliament and the leader of his own party” (Stanley Bach, 1990). This model is being implemented in countries that have come a long way in democracy and have political parties with a high level of political and theoretical thinking.

Conclusion

In our opinion, the following tasks should be fulfilled in connection with the development of a comprehensive program of lawmaking and organizational and legal work aimed at ensuring the steady development of the political system in Uzbekistan:

- First, the inclusion in the legislation of ideas related to the support of the electorate by political parties of Uzbekistan through their factions gives practical results. As the head of our state said: “In fact, shouldn't political parties constantly work to increase the number of their members, constantly improve their programs and implement their goals and ideas in everyday life? Only then will the role and influence of parties in society and our social life be strong. Therefore, the leaders of political parties and their factions must intensify their activities; penetrate deep and systematically into the electorate ” (Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev);
- Secondly, it is important that the factions of political parties intensify constructive ideological competition, in the process acting within the law;
- Third, members of political party factions are required to have a high level of political and legal culture. Because they are primarily the main force that creates social opinion about the party in citizens. That is why, due to the parliamentary elections, the political thinking of the candidates nominated by political parties is tested by the people;
- Fourth, it is important that the members of the political party faction have a high level of political and legal thinking. Because the candidate for the post of Prime Minister can analyze the short-term and long-term action plan of the Cabinet of Ministers and make a decision of national importance. Therefore, this issue is distinguished by its seriousness;
- Fifthly, the recognition of political party factions as one of the important subjects of parliamentary control also leads to the implementation of the adopted normative legal acts by the executive authorities.

In general, the role and importance of political parties in modernizing the country and building civil society is growing today. Therefore, the factions of political parties operating in Uzbekistan in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis require greater socio-political activity and initiative. The implementation of these requirements in practice will be the basis for the implementation of the above-mentioned strategic plans.

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