

## The Role of Political Party Representatives in Parliament

Nodira Sardarovna Rasulova<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, University of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

<sup>1</sup>nodira.sardarovna@gmail.com

### Abstract

*The article analyzes legislative body of political parties through their representatives (deputies), that is, the parliament activity, the faction concept and deputy group, increase in the political parties factions powers, faction formation processes on the basis of scientific literature. It was also studied the history of the party factions formation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, factions goals and objectives, the “Democratic Bloc” establishment in the parliament, legislative initiative of factions and the parliamentary oversight exercise.*

**Key-words:** Political Party, Parliament, Deputies, State, Government, Faction, Group of Deputies, Law, Democracy, Electorate.

### 1. Introduction

One of the modern democratic state constitutional system foundations is the people recognition as a public political power source. Various forms of citizen participation are constitutionally enshrined in the management of the affairs of society and the state. Representative democracy is the leading form of the people exercising their state power in democracies. The representative democracy essence is that citizens participate in the government through their representatives, elected to government bodies and called upon to express political interests.

Today in the socio-political life of Uzbekistan in public authorities the people's elected representatives role, the deputies, has changed radically. The Oliy Majlis and political parties powers is gradually expanded, parliamentary and public oversight institutions are being strengthened.

Parties are citizens associations that formulate political goals and seeking to participate in government, predominantly through participation in elections at various - federal, regional and

local - levels. The main purpose of the political parties activities is public authorities - participation in the legislative and executive bodies formation. The state engages with political parties at the electoral, parliamentary, and governmental levels [1,152].

## **2. Methods and Level of Research**

The article is based on the historical, comparative and logical analysis, consistency, objectivity principles. In studying the investigating problem it was analyzed the theories and views of Western scholars such as E. Khalilov, A.Abboskhojaev, Sh.Mamadaliyev, I.R.Bekov, as well as, S.Tsarevskiy, B.Isaev, A. Rodionov on the political parties activities in parliament, many legislative acts on the subject, current political parties archives documents.

## **3. Research Results**

In order to understand the relationship between state and political party S.N. Tsarevsky emphasizes the need to distinguish three main components of the party: 1) the electoral party corps; 2) party organization; 3) the part of the party involved in the exercise of state power - the “party in office” (parliamentarians, ministers, etc.). It describes the later as the state mechanism part of a political party and as an “influential agent” of civil society in the state [2,305].

Today, political parties have a key role in the mechanism for the practical implementation of the powers separation principle and providing checks system and balances between the government branches. Such important provisions consolidation in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as: nomination of a candidate for the post of Prime Minister by a party, which received the majority seats in the lower house of parliament or several parties, those who received the equal largest number of deputy seats; introduction of a mandatory procedure for holding consultations with political parties factions on a candidate for the post of Prime Minister; granting the right to political parties factions in the Legislative Chamber to initiate the resignation of the Prime Minister ensured the central role of party factions in the individual checks and balances system elements implementation.

It should be noted that the faction is formed in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, and the party group in the local government representative body is formed by the deputies nominated by the political party to represent the party interests. They are one of the subjects actively involved in the executive power formation at the center and at the local level, and are one of the main connecting links between a political party and the state power representative bodies.

E. Khalilov confessed fraction as belong to the one party or belonged to different parties with one-sided political goals band an association of deputies registered in the prescribed manner [3,121]. It is known that political parties directly participate in parliamentary activities through factions. According to A.S. Abboskhojaev, the factions not only ensure the various political segments representation of the population in parliament, but also help to improve the entire parliamentary work organization [4,118-119].

Using a tool such as a faction in parliament, political parties in Uzbekistan have the opportunity to implement their electoral programs provisions, effectively implement their program and statutory tasks, to protect their electorate interests. This is what determines the deputies participation from political parties factions in the legislative process and making decisions on other issues. For this purpose, at deputy associations and factions are created from among its members, experts, scientists and representatives of civil society institutions, political parties electorate, representative bodies of power, expert councils and groups, who oversee bills and topics, considered in specialized committees, and prepare positions for their faction.

Political party faction organizes its work in accordance with the party program documents, parliamentary activity tasks defined at the Party Congress and recommendations of the central and executive bodies of the Party.

Political scientist B. Isaev noted that in the second half of the XIX century, the modern era political parties began with the parliamentary factions formation, first in Great Britain, the United States and France, and then in other developed countries. The factions formation has had a significant impact on the civil society development, as well as the growing electorate role in the electoral process. After the Second World War, the Italy, Japan, and France constitutions began to include separate articles on political parties and their factions [5,11-12].

By going through electoral procedures and taking part in the legislative activities of an elected body of legislative power, the party receives parliamentary status and creates its certain representation institution inside parliament, represented by the party faction. Formation of parliamentary parties becomes the result of the political parties institutionalization to the legislative branch within the reforming the political system framework [6,14].

It is known that the legislative power of Uzbekistan is formed in three stages: From the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the Supreme Soviet of independent Uzbekistan (1991), then to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1994) and finally, from a semi-professional unicameral parliament to a professional bicameral parliament (2004). Initially, factions in parliament had not yet been formed. Factions in Uzbekistan were first formed in 1995 as a result of the 1994 parliamentary

elections, which provided for the first time in the Oliy Majlis to register candidates for parliament on a multi-party and alternative basis. It was a very important political event.

In the first convocation of the Oliy Majlis in 1994, three factions of political parties (69 from the People's democratic party of Uzbekistan, 47 from the social democratic party “Adolat”, 14 from the Motherland development (“Vatan taraqqiyoti) party) and one bloc (120) were formed, the democratic party of “Milliy tiklanish” did not register its faction (7 members) [3,103]. As 1999 elections result to the second convocation of the Oliy Majlis, the ideological and political stratification of the parliament intensified, a new peculiar composition of the main party-political forces was formed.

As a result of the 2004 elections, five political parties factions and one bloc of initiative groups of voters were registered in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. After the signing of the agreement on the “Democratic bloc” by the Liberal democratic party of Uzbekistan, “Fidokorlar” national democratic party, the social democratic party “Adolat” establishment in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on February 15, 2005, the People's democratic party faction has announced that it will act as an opposition minority in parliament.

If in 2004-2014, the factions of the Liberal democratic party of Uzbekistan, the social democratic party “Adolat” and the democratic party “Milliy Tiklanish” merged into a democratic bloc, in the lower house, formed in 2015, the Liberal democratic party of Uzbekistan and the democratic party “Milliy Tiklanish” merged into a bloc of democratic forces. In the renewed parliament, the bloc of democratic forces will operate on the basis of an agreement on mutual cooperation between two parties factions. The party factions united in the bloc retain the right to discuss issues in advance and develop a common position on them, as well as to act in accordance with their programmatic goals and objectives [8].

As the 2019 elections result, 5 political parties factions (Liberal democratic party of Uzbekistan, social democratic party “Adolat”, democratic party “Milliy Tiklanish”, People's democratic party of Uzbekistan, Ecological party of Uzbekistan) were formed in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis.

It is known that each political party determines its program and tasks based on the interests of its electorate. Party factions also create, discuss and adopt bills in terms of the same goals and objectives.

The new factions formed in the Legislative Chamber develop draft laws based on the electorate interests and program goals. In particular, the faction goal of the Liberal democratic party of Uzbekistan is to make entrepreneurs, businessmen and farmers more active creating new

opportunities, protecting this society segment interests and ensuring the future; the faction purpose of the democratic party “Milliy tiklanish (National Revival)” is to create favorable conditions for the national identity growth, the national pride formation and strengthening, devotion and love for the motherland; the faction purpose of the “Xalk demokratik” (People's democratic) party is to protect the population interests in need of targeted social protection and social support by the state and society in state power the representative bodies; the faction goal of the social democratic party “Adolat” is to build a democratic state based on the law rule, a strong just civil society based on a socially oriented market economy [9,4].

The most important task of the faction members in their activities is lawmaking. This is crucial in the party's programmatic ideas implementation, as well as in their parliamentary powers exercise. The faction also includes the deputies work coordination elected to or outside the parliamentary committees and commissions, exchange experience, regular contacts with voters, assistance in working on draft laws in order to ensure their full performance of their duties as deputies.

Over the past five years, the Chamber activities have been significantly revived, with 540 bills considered, or 2 times more than in 2010-2014. If in 2015 only 11 of the adopted laws were comprehensive and new laws, in 2019 this figure increased 3 times and became 35. Taking into account the views expressed by the population, critical comments, 16 bills were rejected and returned to the initiative body. However, in 2010-2014, no bills were returned.

It should be noted that in 2015-2019, the deputies number exercising the legislative right initiative increased in number. In particular, in 2010-2014, 37 bills were discussed by deputies, while in the last convocation this figure increased 2.5 times to 88 [10].

Nomination of active candidates for deputies can be achieved through transparency, party members equality, non-party citizens participation. Adding to Mamadaliev's opinion, it can be said that “... internal democracy in political parties is almost non-existent. Debate has not become a criterion of their lives. Similarly, inter-party disputes are not observed. The party leaders and activists elected to the parliament are not trying to revive the internal party activities until the next elections, but to preserve the mandate they have won. As a result, party life is forced to remain “amorphous”. This means that it is necessary to create mechanisms for the internal democracy and ideology formation in the parties, inter-party debate, debate, self-criticism” [11,176]. It is necessary to study foreign countries experience in this regard.

#### 4. Conclusions

The fact that political parties become the sole nomination subject in elections imposes on them the obligation to ensure the constitutional right not only their members but also of other citizens to be elected. Despite their ideas reflection in the programs, there is no clear political positioning in the political parties activities of Uzbekistan. All parties lack a mechanism for implementing their ideas. The party ideas implementation should not only cover the electoral campaign, they should be carried out during the stay period in power structures.

It plays an important role in the laws adoption that determine the future of the country through competition between party factions. Therefore, in order to further develop inter-party competition, we offer the following:

- Each political party must have its own alternative program. This means that, a political party must convey to the common citizen the socio-economic development ways advantages of the country it is advancing in its program, critically comparing them with the directions set out in another political party program. And in doing so, it must gain the electorate trust;
- Be able to demonstrate with concrete examples of ensuring greater citizen participation in public administration, as well as strengthening public control over the public authorities activities and the political party's approach to further increasing its accountability to the people;
- A party program development in order to radically improve the systemic activity of parliamentary deputies in their constituencies;
- To explain the essence of the political parties factions not only in the laws drafting and adopting process, but also among the general population, development of measures to improve the adopted laws quality.

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