

**POLITICAL PARTIES. ELECTIONS: PROCESS OF ELECTIONS.
ACTIONS STRATEGY**

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Annotation: Uzbekistan has a multi-party system, but the ruling party, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (O'zLiDeP), dominates the political landscape. Other parties are allowed to operate, but they face significant restrictions and have little real power. Elections are held regularly in Uzbekistan, but they are often criticized for being unfair and undemocratic.

There are a number of political parties in Uzbekistan, but O'zLiDeP is the largest and most powerful. O'zLiDeP is led by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and controls a majority of seats in the Oliy Majlis, the country's parliament. Other political parties include the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (PDP), Milliy Tiklanish (National Revival), Adolat (Justice), and the Uzbekistan National Revival Democratic Party (UNDP).

Keywords: Political Parties, Elections, Process of Elections, Actions Strategy, Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (O'zLiDeP), People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (PDP), Milliy Tiklanish (National Revival), Adolat (Justice), Uzbekistan National Revival Democratic Party (UNDP), Parliamentary elections, Presidential elections, Local elections, Registration of candidates, Campaigning, Voting, Counting of votes, Announcement of results, Multi-party system, Dominant party, Restrictions on political parties, Unfair election, Voter intimidation, Fraud Political reform

Political party is a voluntary association of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, established on the basis common world outlook, interests and goals, aiming to fulfill the political will of the certain group of society in the formation of government and participate in administration of state and public affairs. Political parties are established and act with the goal of realizing rights and freedoms of citizens on the basis of free will, voluntary membership and a right to leave, equality of its members, self-management, legality and publicity.

The establishment and activity of the political parties shall be forbidden if they are:

- aimed at forcible alteration of the constitutional system;
 - undermining state sovereignty, integrity and security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, constitutional rights and freedoms of its nationals;
 - carrying on war propaganda and inciting to social, national, racial and religious enmity;
 - encroaching on the health and morality of the nation;
- The Founding Congress of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businesspeople – the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan took place on 15 November 2003.

Currently, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, which unites more than 310 thousand members in 10,282 primary organizations of the party, is entering the elections as the leading political force.

The principal objectives of the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan are:

First. Having organized into a political force, to discover new opportunities for broader activities of entrepreneurs, businesspeople and farmers, define their prospects both theoretically and practically, effectively protect the interests of this layer of society and ultimately secure a bright future for them. On behalf of this class, to enter the political arena of Uzbekistan and take our rightful place.

Second. To mobilize the forces and capabilities of the party to develop and implement, jointly with other parties and movements, the action programs that meet the national interests of the country and strategic perspectives of its development, relating mainly to the construction of a democratic state based on the principles of market economy, rule of law, and the creation of opportunities for the advancement of civil society, impart democratic values in the consciousness of citizens, particularly young people.

The Uzbekistan "National Revival" Democratic Party (Uzbek: O‘zbekiston “Milliy Tiklanish” Demokratik Partiyasi, O‘zMTDP), often known as simply Milliy Tiklanish, is a national-conservative political party in Uzbekistan. It is allied with the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, the country's ruling party.[1] The party is one of the country's five officially sanctioned political parties along with the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, the Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party, the Justice Social Democratic Party. and the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan

Adolat Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan

Adolat (Justice) Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (Adolat SDPU) was founded on February 18, 1995, at the first Founding Congress of the party. Adolat SDPU has currently 135,000 members who are united in 3,700 primary party organizations.

Tasks of Adolat SDPU are:

- intensify democratic processes in consolidating the national independence;
- train people who serve the Motherland to cement the democratic and constitutional state in Uzbekistan;
- help citizens to realize their rights, freedoms and duties, uplift political culture;
- nurture the younger generation through studying our sacred cultural heritage based on national traditions and customs;
- build up relations among nations, promote friendship and unity, combat religious extremism and terrorism, propagandize unity, peace and harmony among religions and nations;

The Ecological Party of Uzbekistan is a political party and environmental movement in Uzbekistan. It was founded on 2 August 2008 as the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan and re-inaugurated as a formal political party in January 2019 in advance of expected electoral reforms.

Before the 2019 reforms, fifteen of the 150 seats in the Legislative Chamber of Uzbekistan (the lower chamber of the Oliy Majlis) had been reserved for the movement under the revised electoral law of 2008.[4] Its legislators were elected at a congress held in conjunction with the 2009–10 Uzbek parliamentary election. One legislator was elected from each territorial subdivision of Uzbekistan (the Republic of Karakalpakstan, provinces, and the city of Tashkent), plus one member from the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the Ecological Movement. Delegates to the congress were elected in equal numbers at the conferences of each of the territorial branches of the Ecological Movement.

The People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (Uzbek: O‘zbekiston Xalq Demokratik Partiyasi, O‘zXDP is a political party in Uzbekistan. It was founded in 1991 as the legal successor of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Under its founder Islam Karimov, it oversaw the dissolution of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and the establishment of the Republic of Uzbekistan. After Karimov resigned from the party in 1996[1] and later formed the Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party, it lost its ruling party status

The party identifies with social democracy and centre-left politics, and is the main left-leaning party in the Legislative Chamber of Uzbekistan. In its statute, it promotes egalitarianism and a regulated social market economy within a welfare state, while supporting non-interventionism in foreign policy. Its core supporters are people who rely on social welfare, pensioners, people with disabilities, and employees;[3] despite this, it is one of the four parties who acts as a pro-government opposition,[4] and has done as such since the establishment of the Liberal Democratic Party.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the head of state and executive power in the Republic of Uzbekistan . The presidency was established in Uzbekistan

on March 24, 1990 . According to Article 106 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan , a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who is not younger than 35 years old, who knows the state language well, who has lived in the territory of Uzbekistan for at least 10 years before the direct election , can be elected to the position of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be held by secret ballot of citizens of the country who have reached the age of 18 on the basis of general, equal and direct suffrage. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is elected for a term of 7 years.

Conclusion

Uzbekistan has a multi-party system, but the ruling party, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (O'zLiDeP), dominates the political landscape. Other parties are allowed to operate, but they face significant restrictions and have little real power. Elections are held regularly, but they are often criticized for being unfair and undemocratic.

The government of Uzbekistan has adopted an "Actions Strategy" to improve the country's political system. The strategy includes measures to increase the role of political parties, improve the electoral system, strengthen the rule of law, and promote human rights and freedoms. However, it remains to be seen whether this strategy will be successful in creating a more democratic and pluralistic political system in Uzbekistan.

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