

system of international relations, which should also be studied in conjunction with the study of universal, regional structures, and the system of bilateral treaties.

All this is necessary for comprehension and further development of the regional security system in Central Asia, especially in terms of studying the threats and challenges to regional security in Central Asia, the problems of forming the organizational and legal foundations for ensuring security in Central Asia. Summing up the above, it should be emphasized that regional security is a multifaceted concept, the analysis of which is possible only on a comprehensive, interdisciplinary basis, since it affects the whole spectrum of issues of the international political, legal, economic, socio-cultural and military-technical plan.

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ACTIVATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IS A FACTOR OF BUILDING CIVIL SOCIETY

Abstract. The article analyzes the formation and transformation of political parties in Uzbekistan's society, which gained independence in 1991. It explains the problems that political parties lag behind in modern times and they face in their activities as institutions of civil society. The article addresses the issue of political parties reforming based on the experiences of Western countries. The author critically reviews the activities of political parties.

Keywords: civil society, market economy, political party, non-government organizations, electorate, socialization, political culture, party program, party charter, the functions of the party, primary organization of the party.

Political parties have become prominent and fundamental institutions of civil society as the representative and advocate of the interests of various social groups. Political parties are not only an expression of the political will of citizens, but also an important component of society, because they are the institution of public authorities based on the principles of transparency and fairness. Therefore, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017, № 4947 "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" sets out the following tasks for the development of political parties as civil society institutions in the country: strengthening the role of

political parties in their lives, and creating a healthy competitive environment among them.¹."

A quarter of a century after the formation of political parties in Uzbekistan, they have not yet risen to the level where they can fully perform their functions. They still have to work hard to reach the level of political parties in developed countries that meet democratic values. The actual state of the party system in the country and the political parties operating in them was detailed in the speech of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev at a videoconference session with the Chambers of Parliament, political parties and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan. The following comments of the President clearly illustrate the current situation of

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 № P-4947 "On the Strategy of Action for the

Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" // <http://press-service.uz/en/news/5482/>.

political parties. Now, the "sleeping" political parties must wake up. They have to put aside the bigotry, and with the practical work, they have to win the trust of our people, voters and take into their hearts.²

One of the reasons for the slowdown in political party transformation is the emergence of the practice of electing the first secretaries of party councils on the recommendation of local authorities, rather than on the common will of political parties - citizens. The nature of the party is that it can sustain itself through the power of the active masses, the spiritual power that is always received from the bottom (from the electorate, primary party organizations and their members). When this energy is weak, the political party will not be able to perform its functions at all, or will function as a "protoparty" in the form of the party.

If we look at the experiences of developed countries in the USA, Europe and Asia, political parties first emerged as a reflection of the interests and needs of the social strata and groups. The parties have emerged as a product of the forces that serve the political interests of these social groups. Therefore, political parties in developed countries have always been formed as a result of some social stratification in society, ideological movements or popular, courageous and publicly recognized leaders' initiatives.

One of the important requirements is the high level of managerial capacity of party leaders as the motivation for joining a political party. The leadership of all party levels - primary party organization, district, city, regional and central bodies - determines the quality and scope of party membership. If the leader of the party is a bright, well-versed person with a clear understanding of the patterns of change and development in society and the state; members also have a high sense of party affiliation.

The parties lost contact with the population (the electorate). They began to function as organizations for educational activities. Formation of party governing bodies has become a tradition of intense debate and discussion of various political ideologies and alternative programs. Local primary party organizations remained very formal, paper-based and non-existent organizations. The emergence of publicly acknowledged party leaders, the pushing of party members for change in the country, and party management by individuals unable to organize the process have made political parties more fragile³.

As it is known, following the elections to the Oliy Majlis in December 2014, 150 seats in the Legislative Chamber were distributed as follows: Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan - 52, Uzbekistan "National revival" Democratic Party - 36, Uzbekistan People's Democratic Party - 27; Uzbekistan "Adolat (Justice)" Social Democratic Party won 20 seats, the

Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan 15 seats. Obviously, no party has achieved the status of the governing party⁴.

As a result of the loss of party life, party factions in the lower house of parliament and party groups in local representative bodies have been unable to exercise their rights and freedoms. It is well known that there are women committee, primary organizations of "Nuroni" and other non-governmental organizations in the mahallas. However, political parties have failed to establish their foundations - primary organizations in the mahallas. But, constituencies are formed from neighborhoods. As a result of the neglect of foreign experience of party activity and the transfer of such practices to the practice, the bureaucratic system in the governing bodies of the parties developed. As a result, all parties have become dormant.

At the same time, the authority or influence of political parties does not come automatically. To do this, the party must work diligently to build a political and legal culture among its electorate, and to increase the public's political outlook. Also, if the population does not naturally want to participate in the activities of the party organizations, its involuntary "party membership" will not lead to the development of the party, but its collapse.

This requires a high level of knowledge and organizational management of activists and employees at different levels of the party (so-called "party functionaries" abroad). In our experience, when choosing the party leaders, the qualities of the elected staff, such as "heavy", "balanced" and "reasonable", serve as the main criterion for "giving" his leadership position. In the experience of developed countries, recognition of the candidate for the party leader status, such as adherence to the principles of justice, initiative, and protection of the interests of the majority, takes into account the ardent, passionate nature of the candidate. It is noteworthy that he is a person who likes citizens, not officials.

Another requirement for party prestige is to simplify the party's programs, which will greatly reduce goals other than voter interests. The program should be tailored not to the intellectuals, but to the ordinary voter, to his or her understanding. Simple, vital resources are far more important to the voter than the high promises in heaven. Not only the voters, but the party functionaries themselves, understand the goals and objectives of the party's current programs. At the same time, it is difficult to gain any complete and meaningful understanding of the ideologies of political parties, and it is obvious that the documents of the supreme state bodies are widely used in the development of their projects. In general, it would be fair to say that the party that succeeds in fulfilling its

² Speech of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a videoconference with representatives of the Chambers of Parliament, political parties and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan.13.07.2017. <http://www.press-service.uz/uz/lists/view/781>.

³ Киргизбаев М. Политические партии должны стать важным институтом нашего общества//Народное слово, 2019, 10 августа.

⁴ Республика Узбекистан, Парламентские выборы, 21 декабря 2014 г.: Заявление о предварительных результатах и выводах/<https://www.osce.org/ru/odihr/elections/uzbekistan/132841>.

promises will become one of the main characters of the next election⁵.

At the end of December 2019, elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local representative bodies will be held. There is very little time left for the elections. In 2019 on the basis of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan the fifth party - the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan was established. However, there is no noticeable change in political parties. In most cases, the majority of their activities are NGOs, not parties. In the period of independence, a month before the election was a tradition for political parties to act. Therefore, at present, breaking this "tradition" - to devote most of its activities to the preparation for the elections - is a requirement of the present time.

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НЕОКОНСЕРВАТИВНАЯ ПРАКТИКА: ОПЕРАЦИЯ "ИРАК"

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NEOCONSERVATIVE PRACTICE: "IRAQ" OPERATION

Abstract. US neoconservatism manifested itself as one of the most influential political ideologies in the post-Cold War era. Its impact on the processes, especially in the Middle East region, has played an important role in making foreign political decisions. In the post-2000 years, the US foreign policy in the region was observed to be implemented in full neoconservative ways. In particular, the Iraqi operation, the war against terrorism in Afghanistan, was initially formed on the basis of neoconservative ideas. In this article, we will try to clarify the impact of the American neoconsists on the war in Iraq and its justification. The performance of neoconservative conceptions, prepared over decades, and its theorists, ideological foundations, and conceptual approaches are analyzed.

Keywords: Middle East, US neoconservatism, neoconservative foreign policy, Iraq, terrorism, foreign policy, energy security, democracy

Во многих идеологических потоках неоконсерватизм характеризовался самой впечатляющей особенностью последних десятилетий. Сторонники и представители этого течения внесли значительный вклад в формирование внешнеполитических подходов Республиканской партии США к 1980-2010 годам. Поэтому важное значение приобретает изучение тенденций развития внешнеполитической идеологии и практики неоконсерватизма как идейно-политической системы, а также влияния и

характера на формирование стратегии, внешнеполитической практики и концептуальных основ безопасности США. В частности, проводится ряд аналитических исследований о том, что операции США по борьбе с терроризмом, в частности, военные действия в Афганистане и Ираке, являются непосредственным исполнением неоконсервативных идей. В то же время идет интенсивная работа над прогнозом следующей волны неоконсервативной практики. Следует отметить, что именно результаты операции по

⁵ Киргизбаев М. Политические партии должны стать важным институтом нашего общества//Народное слово, 2019, 10 августа.