



CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLITICAL PARTIES

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Abstract

Civil society has been expressed in the form (model) of the ideal model of the social and political system based on contemplation, justice, land-kinetics and prosperity in the imagination of advanced-thinking scientists since ancient times. In particular, Aristotle described the state in the style of the general community of citizens, while Cicero tried to prove the legal equality of people. At this stage of development, civil society is recognized as exactly the same as the state.

Key words:

Civil society, justice, land-kinetics

Civil society has been expressed in the form (model) of the ideal model of the social and political system based on contemplation, justice, land-kinetics and prosperity in the imagination of advanced-thinking scientists since ancient times. In particular, Aristotle described the state in the style of the general community of citizens, while Cicero tried to prove the legal equality of people. At this stage of development, civil society is recognized as exactly the same as the state.

The concept of “civil society” is increasingly becoming more and more synonymous, integrating into various universal values. For example, in the doctrine of Aristotle, attention is paid to the consideration of the state and political relations. Aristotle believes that man is a social, political being, and the natural product of the development of a society of state [Aristotle, 376]. In turn, Platon created his ideal state theory, which to a greater or lesser extent was to be the logical result of his objective idealistic system. The ideal state occurs as a society of three social groups. These are the following groups: 1) rulers – philosophers; 2) strategists – military, whose task is to maintain the security of the state; 3) producers – peasants (farmers) and artisans, they ensure the satisfaction of vital needs. Thus, Aristotle and Platon showed that in addition to the state there is another independent, something that lives by its own laws and is not subject to the state in all things – civil society.

The essence and boundaries of civil society were mentioned in the works of G. Grosiy, T. Hobbs, John Locke, Jan Jacques Russo, V. Gumboldt. In the works of Marx and other scientists, theories on the emergence and interaction of the state with society was created.

G. Hegel understood the set of separate individs, classes, groups and institutions, whose relations are regulated by civil law, are relatively independent from the state, according to civil society. He showed that civil society was formed as a result of the historical transformation (change in shape) of the whole social life, a long dialectical movement from family to state. The sosium formed as a result of this genesis covers institutions that ensure the realization of private ownership relations, market economies, social groups and civil rights of the ability of the society to live. G. Hegel recognized from the civil society of the state, as associations, corporations, representatives of communities, a certain superiority over the family and its leadership over them. In his opinion, the state serves as a real guarantor of the land of the landowner civil society as a highly organized harmonious unit (organic integrity) and is a representative of the whole society [G.Hegel, 262-263] .

A. Gramsci giving definition on civil society, he said, the "private" organizations of social classes and strata that do not directly belong to the apparatus of state power – professional, cultural, educational, religious, charitable, as well as a network of socio-political groups and associations [Gramsci A., 43].

In any complex structured society, of course, there will be a certain dimension that directly expresses the relations of citizens with the state. An important place among them is the interest of groups and political parties.

- the votes of voters to implement their programming rules.

The problem of political parties in the history of mankind – no matter how simple it may seem – is much more complicated and even contradictory. The concept of “party” has taken an important place in the life of people since very ancient times as a certain part of a larger community, a group of “our own”, mutually close and distinguishing from others. Of course, the criteria for the separation of such groups were different, including the fact that in the initial period there was absolutely no connection with politics.

In the relations of the state with the people, the intermediary unions represent the social, national, regional interests of the units of people and they are the form of collective activity of their members. With participation in the activities of interest groups, citizens take a step towards transition from social activity to political activity. Different interest of groups have a wide range of opportunities to influence power, to convey the needs and demands of the population to political decision-makers and bodies [Pugachev, 278] .

In addition to interest groups, the mediator function in the system of socio-political relations is performed by political parties. Both interest groups and political parties carry out the representation of social interests in the political sphere by ensuring cooperation between society and state institutions. However, despite the similarity of views in the political system, as well as the equivalence of some of its functions, the organization of parties and interest groups have serious differences in the features of their activities.

The main difference between interest groups and political parties is their attitude to state power. Interest groups achieve their goals by influencing more public authorities than by nominating them in elections and taking responsibility for the activities of the government [Jordan G., 82-83].

Political parties occupy one of the important places in the life of society. Without them, state power can not be realized in a democratic system. Political parties of different orientations either act as ruling parties, depending on the situation, or play the role of a loyalist opposition, which at any time can form the government itself.

Parties are an important element of the political system of society. They are owners of political courses that compete among themselves and serve as a connecting link between civil society and the state, reflecting the interests, needs and goals of certain social groups. The task of the parties is to transform the numerous private interests of individual citizens, social strata, interested groups into their common political interest. Through the system of parties and elections, the participation of citizens in political life takes an official form. They are actively involved in the work of political power or indirectly influence it. Another important aspect of the activities of the parties is their ideological influence on the population. Their role in the formation of political consciousness and culture is also great.

Political parties have two different nature: they are simultaneously an element of civil society and a part of the state system. The roots of the party penetrate into the depths of civil society, where group interests arise and formalize, at the same time, they penetrate the mechanism of state power through their managerial instances, giving it a unique quality as civil society and the bilateral communication agent of the state [Chizhov D.V., 53].

In our opinion, the effectiveness of the activities of political parties can be determined on the basis of the following criteria.

Including:

- the effectiveness of the party's use of power in the interests of a particular part of society;
- the character (nature) of the internal life of the party;
- number of party members;
- social composition of the party.

Today, before the parties, there are big tasks directly related to the need to establish legislative power and carry out deeper democratic reforms in society as a whole.

It means that the party is a voluntary union of people united by ideological interest, striving to have political power or to participate in the implementation of state power. The party is a stable public organization that seeks to use state power to solve problems in accordance with its ideas and conceptions. It seeks to possess such power, even if it is partial or temporary. A parties is a constituent element of the political system, an important institution of civil society, fostering political life, establishing relations between different degrees and branches of state power.

Thus, both interest groups and political parties play an intermediary role in the relations of the population with the state. In general, in political science today, there are formed representations about the specific "division of labor" between the interest group and the political parties, that is, the interest group represents individual interests and supplies them to political parties; and political parties put these interests into one system and enter them into their own party programs, which is an alternative to public policy.

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