

**GENESIS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, THEORIES ABOUT THEM**

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**Abstract:** *The importance of political science is increasing as a branch of science that studies political processes and phenomena from world science. The topic of political parties is one of the most relevant and widely researched topics of political science. While debates and discussions about the origin and classification of political parties continue, their new characteristics are revealed and updated as a result of the process of transformation under the influence of various external and internal factors.*

*The article describes the nature of political parties, the definitions given to them, the history of their development and their importance as a social-political phenomenon.*

**Key words:** *political party, party system, state, multi-party system, democracy, elections, civil society, parliament.*

**СИЁСИЙ ПАРТИЯЛАРНИНГ ГЕНЕЗИСИ, УЛАРГА ОИД НАЗАРИЯЛАР**

**Аннотация:** *Жаҳон илм – фанидан сиёсий жараён ва ҳодисаларни тадқиқ этувчи фан йўналиши сифатида сиёсатиуносликнинг аҳамияти ортиб бормоқда. Сиёсий партиялар мавзуси сиёсатиуносликнинг энг долзарб ва кўп тадқиқ этиладиган мавзуларидан бири ҳисобланади. Сиёсий партиялар уларнинг келиб чиқиши, таснифи атрофидаги баҳс ва мунозаралар давом этар экан, уларнинг янги хусусиятлари турли ташқи ва ички омиллар таъсиридаги трансформацияси жараёни натижасида очилмоқда, янгиланмоқда.*

*Мақолада сиёсий партияларнинг моҳияти унга берилган таърифлар, ривожланиш тарихи умуман уларнинг ижтимоий – сиёсий ҳодиса сифатидаги аҳамияти ёритиб берилган.*

**Калит сўзлар:** *сиёсий партия, партиявий тизим, давлат, кўппартиявийлик, демократия, сайловлар, фуқаролик жамияти, парламент.*

**ГЕНЕЗИС ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ПАРТИЙ, ТЕОРИИ О НИХ**

**Аннотация:** *Возрастает значение политической науки как отрасли науки, изучающей политические процессы и события со стороны мировой науки. Тема политических партий является одной из наиболее актуальных и широко исследуемых тем политической науки. Пока продолжаются споры и дискуссии о происхождении и классификации политических партий, выявляются и актуализируются их новые характеристики в результате процесса трансформации под воздействием различных внешних и внутренних факторов.*

*В статье описывается сущность политических партий, данные им определения, история их развития и их значение как общественно-политического явления.*

**Ключевые слова:** *политическая партия, партийная система, государство, многопартийность, демократия, выборы, гражданское общество, парламент.*

Enter. There are different theories about the emergence of political parties in world science. They are interpreted differently by scientists living and working in different countries of the world. While some political scientists try to connect the emergence of political parties with the ancient world, another group of scientists recognize them as a product of recent political processes and events.

The first theories about political parties began to take shape in the middle of the 19th century. Political parties began to be considered as the main political force that gathers and represents the interests of various social groups and strata, as well as moves various modern and traditional ideologies and ideas.

In our opinion, the first parties in the modern form appeared in Western Europe. However, the emergence of associations, clubs, and associations, which give the essence of political parties and represent the interests of various social strata and groups in society, goes back to the ancient world.

There are many definitions of political parties in modern political science, which each political scientist tries to define based on his approach. If political parties are studied in connection with civil society or institutions of power, it is appropriate to find their reflection in these definitions, that is, to connect them with these concepts when defining them.

A political party is a complex political institution that forms, renews, controls, and restrains governance as a socio-political phenomenon in modern societies, the goal of which is power.

**The main part.** The fact that political parties are a wide-ranging topic that is widely researched and the existence of views on them from different perspectives, from the approaches of various aspects of state and community life, such as elections, institutions of civil society, guarantors of democracy, connecting bridges between the state and society, carriers of ideology, subjects that exercise public control In fact, it has been widely studied by many political scientists. M. Duverge, M. Weber, R. Michels, T. Hobbs, J. Locka, S. Montesque, and J.-J. Rousseau are among the foreign scientists who studied political parties. J. Mill, J. Sartori, G. Hegel, T. Parsons, Z. Neyman, K. Zanda, M. Ostrogorsky, V. Pugachev, A. Salovev, V. K. Baturin, A. S. Turgaeva, A. E. Khrenova, B. Isaev, A. Akmalov from Uzbek scientists M. Kyrgyzboev, Q. Nazarov, S. Berdikulov, R. Hasanov, Kh. learned.

According to some political scientists, the first political parties appeared in ancient Greece. Political parties were evaluated by Plato and Aristotle as a negative phenomenon. They viewed political parties as a threat to statehood and an obstacle to its activity.

In ancient Greece, Aristotle writes about the conflict of interests between the people living by the sea and the people living in the plains and mountains. It emphasizes the fact

that it is the conflicts between these groups based on interests that motivated them to further unite and form a socio-political force.

In the literature, the issues of the emergence and development of political parties are expressed by theories close to each other. Most political scientists associate the emergence of political parties with European bourgeois revolutions. For example, according to political scientists V. Pugachev, A. Salovev: "Pathogenesis, that is, the process of formation and activity of parties, dates back to the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century. This was the period when the political systems of the first bourgeois states were born in Western Europe and America. This process, which took place together with the civil war in the USA, and the bourgeois revolutions in France and England, shows that the emergence of parties, and different districts in the emerging statehood; reflected the first stages of the struggle between nobles and bourgeois, Jacobins and Girondists, Catholics and Protestants" [1, -P. 283].

Political scientists have different definitions of political parties, some literature says that there are more than two hundred definitions. Max Weber and Maurice Duverger also made a great contribution to the development of theories about political parties. They connected the formation of parties with the political, economic and social conditions in one or another country and the principles of social development in the world. M. Weber and M. Duverge in their research noted the following: parties are a necessary institution of any mature democratic society. Parties are a social mechanism in which doctrine and organizational structures serve to achieve certain political goals [2, -P. 217].

Another definition is formulated by Sigmund Neumann in that: "cohesive political party is an organization of active political forces of society concerned with the control of governmental power. He is the link that connects large social forces and ideologies of government institutions official and political activity they engage in a broader framework of the political community" [3].

A political party is a specialized, organized group that aims to seize power by winning elections[4, -P. 251]. In political science, different scholars give different approaches to the term political party. The term "party" is derived from the Latin word "part", which means "part, piece". A political party means a group of citizens united around specific political goals and organized into specific political organizations[5, -P. 151].

The main difference between political parties and other institutions of civil society, and NGOs is that they fight for power in most cases within the framework of the law, and their main goal is to seize power and keep it. This is reflected in most definitions given to political parties. For example, "Political party is an institution whose purpose is to express the ideology and interests of a certain social group and implement them" [6, -P. 207]. Western countries are the leaders in the weight of research on political parties in general. The first political parties in modern form also appeared in Western Europe.

An example of the first mass party is the "Liberal Association for the Registration of Elections" founded in 1861 in England. Founded by F. Lassalle. In 1863, the first mass party "General German Workers' Union" was formed, and therefore, in 1864, the German

Social Democratic Party (GSDP), which still exists today, was formed as a basis" [7, -P. 185].

Based on the above, it can be noted that the emergence of political parties as an institutional organization arose as a result of people's need to improve their standard of living. It is also necessary to emphasize that they have been increasing their importance in society and expressing themselves as a strong political institution of society since their inception.

**In conclusion**, we can say that political parties are politicized institutions of civil society whose goal is power, representing the interests of their electorate, and providing direct or indirect participation of the population in governance (representative). From the history of its emergence and development, we can conclude that no other institution can perform the most important tasks that political parties can perform at a professional level. Based on the above, we offer the following:

- To continue researching the theories of the genesis of political parties based on the best experiences of the world;
- Using new methods in researching political parties, taking into account the changing characteristics of political parties in the process of globalization.

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