



DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL REGIME: ESSENCES AND ASPECTS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th January 2024 Accepted: 7 th March 2024	In this article, the democratic regime, political regime, problems of political power, the role of democratic principles in the formation of state power and management, relations related to their implementation in practice, problems with the knowledge and practice of the rights and freedoms of voters, citizens, the essence of actions, organizations, institutions of democratic power specific roles and tasks are explained.
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As you know from history, as the history of each society goes through the stage of development and development, first of all, a political layer and a political elite begin to form, trying to form and control their best and most acceptable, getting acquainted with the views, theories and opinions about the form of political government, political system and political regime of society and Already, the political elite determines the essence of the political regime.

The Democratic political regime is reflected in the fact that it is based on the recognition of equality and freedom of all people, the unification of the population into various public organizations, the election of public authorities and governing bodies with the participation of the people, the distribution of state power and the participation of the people in the management of the state. A Democratic state formally declares the rights and freedoms of its citizens in constitutions, codes and laws, while ensuring and guaranteeing their economic floor.

"In Article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following norm is established, democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal principles, according to which a person, his life, freedom, honor, dignity and other integral rights are of high value. Democratic rights and freedoms are protected by constitutions and laws". As can be seen from this norm, a democratic spirit is embodied in the Zamir of the large-scale reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which expresses the content of the political regime.

"When democracy is literally translated, in Greek "demos "means people," kratos " means power, that is, people's power. Historically, democracy is believed to have originated in Ancient Greece and

Ancient Rome. The fact that in ancient times the population of cities was around 5-10 thousand people, the population was not so large, gave the opportunity to take into account the opinion of all residents in the management of the state, to spread the composition of the governing bodies to the masses. In the Chunonchi, ancient Greek city-states, several supreme governing bodies operated, including the supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers. The people's Assembly, in which all citizens except women, slaves and foreigners could participate, was among such bodies. In this case, the issues related to public life were resolved by a majority vote, so that the budding writing of democracy took place"¹. Historically, we can cite several types of democracy due to its existence from long periods. From the forms of democracy to the present day and as we know it, there are direct forms of direct and representative indirect forms of democracy. In the form of direct democracy, all citizens, in political processes important in the socio-political life of society and the state, without the mediation of politically-willed persons or appointed officials, elected on the basis of the criteria and requirements of citizens, which are important in the socio-political life of society and the state when making decisions, citizens with the right to vote are politically active in making open decisions.

In the political processes that are important in the socio-political life of society and the state, there is a form of political activity in widowhood, as well as participation in direct management, a typical example of this direct rule arose in ancient Athens. By the next millennia, the growing size of society, the complexities of governance, the limited ability of society to bring all its members together, the socio-political, economic,



etc., representative democracy has decided to make matters impossible.

In addition to the democratic forms outlined above, there is also a form of oligarchic democracy, which is actively involved in the political life of society and the state, in which only large owners are given the opportunity to influence the economic life and life of society, Dava and citizens, being able to directly participate in public administration. Their civil rights are guaranteed, suffrage is based on property restrictions. Elite democracy provides for equal participation in the political process with the aim of achieving political equality, equal representation, equal protection of rights and freedoms, as well as equal access to resources of political importance.

In social democracy, however, the main focus is on the will of representatives of the ordinary layer of society. For this type of people's power, it is characteristic of the gradual liquidation of private property in society and the complete state ownership of all property.

To date, liberal democracy can be observed in many countries in regulating and managing the shortcomings and problems of society in different areas. In this case, the honest competition of persons with high powers and authority, in which candidates freely compete for the votes of voters in accordance with electoral law, in addition to the periodic and general elections strictly defined by electoral law and regulated, covers such political characteristic signs as the guarantee of the priority of current laws, the separation of powers of persons with political.

We are used to thinking that democracy is the best form of government, because power is the people's, we ourselves decide what will happen to us. "Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan enshrines the following norm," the State shall express the will of the people and serve his interests. The norm has been cited that public authorities and officials are in charge of society and citizens".

Democracy is a political regime capable of making decisions on a specific collective basis, in which participants are able to equally influence the results of the entire socio-political process or its individual stage. Typically, citizens associate elections by relatively free, fair and open voting with democracy. However, democracy is more likely to embrace its political processes than fair elections. Therefore, when trying to assess how democratic the state is, it would be more correct to focus not on institutional or electoral structures, but on its community and statewide content.

In a Democratic political regime state, formally and legally, all citizens have equal rights and freedoms before the law. The fact that every member of society, society and state, can actively participate in political life. In it, the fact that each vote has the same value is determined and guaranteed by the Constitution and laws. "Second division of the Ohio Constitution. Chapter 5, Article 19 of the section" fundamental rights, freedoms and duties of Man and citizen "establishes the following norm," in the Constitution of Uzbekistan, human rights and freedoms are recognized and guaranteed according to generally accepted norms of international law and in accordance with this Constitution. Human rights and freedoms will be relevant to everyone from the moment they are corrected.

In the Constitution of Uzbekistan, all citizens have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, faith, social background, social status.

Privileges are established only in accordance with the law and must comply with the principles of social justice"¹.

As we know, according to the opinions of politically active representatives of society and their critical views on the scale, content and effectiveness of reforms in all spheres of action, carried out in societies and states of a democratic nature, democracy can sometimes also work contrary to the goals and interests of the people it should serve. The following can be cited as the main disadvantages of democracy:

- that voters do not have enough information about elections;
- insufficient acquaintance of voters with information about the elections taking place;
- when parties or candidates widely promote and campaign for their political ambitions, but people (voters) still cannot know enough about them;
- the existence of political conformism (loyalism) in voters;
- while parties or candidates discuss political processes extensively, some voters view and understand that an election is nothing more than a vote;
- voters who do not have enough information about the party and the candidates, can vote for the party and candidates, completely opposite to their purpose, wishes, views and interests;



- people must participate consciously in the political process, but in a Democratic state, people can also vote without having any knowledge of what is being voted for;
- another downside of democracy is that people can often vote only in their own interests;
- politicians in their thinking for short periods;
- politicians can act at very short intervals and ignore the long-term negative consequences of their decisions;
- the desire of politicians to win the next election, the opinions and actions of the party in power;
- in the fact that there is always a risk of losing power in a Democratic state;
- in the fact that the failure of politicians to achieve significant results in the prescribed term of office leads to a weakening of confidence in them.

"If the pursuit of democracy is not on paper, but in practice, the political elite roiya the principle of distribution of power in society, supports the use of veto and impeachment institutions in relation to existing political power, recognizes that the media is truly a "fourth power" and contributes to ensuring that this status is decided in society. Ensuring a gorizontal state in transparency, political attitude and competition is one of the demands of democratization of society. The political elite, with the help of omawi news media, brings the political life of society to the masses responsibly, without any restrictions (censorship), perceiving the mood of the masses as a factor for its activities"¹.

Democracy and Democratic political regime are understood as the state of society in which power is distributed according to the interests of the citizens of the state. The people express their will through elections. This is how citizens enjoy the right to freedom of choice. Accountable and exchanging power is a characteristic sign of democracy. The regular exchange of power is considered an effective tool against corruption and career abuse. In democracy, every citizen can claim a seat from a governing structure.

In a state with a Democratic political regime, the transfer of political power over time to other politicians or parties is also guaranteed. In many countries, there is a limit of years where a politician can remain in power, which is reinforced by current laws. At the end of this specified period, he is obliged by law to delegate this power to another politician, which is often determined by the general public

(voters)chilik. By setting these limits in a Democratic political regime state, democracies can avoid autocracies that can have negative consequences for the majority of the population.

"One of the requirements of democratic public administration assumes the strengthening of the role and influence of Parliament, the dissolution of power into a more balanced and stable balance between the legislative, executive and judicial branches, the increase in the position of non-governmental organizations and associations, the direct transfer of various functions of government to the people as our statehood develops, that is, the further development"¹.

In a Democratic state, the authorities are interconnected and, together with this, divided into delimited branches. Including, it is noted that" the system of state power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of division into legislative, executive and judicial power." From this principle, we can realize that the management structures involved in public administration are restrained in their time of activity within the framework of the powers established by law and do not allow all powers to be collected and united in one hand.

The principle of division of powers has a number of characteristic features. Including, various bodies and individuals exercise executive, legislative and judicial power, all branches of power are equal and autonomous, interference of one branch of power in the powers of another is excluded, the right to make laws is possessed only by the legislature, the adopted law or decisions are found invalid in case of violation of the principles of the Constitution.

April 27, 2021, Orq-Article 4 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 687 "on the right of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan". It is known as the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court, and the following norm is reflected. It determines the compliance of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and decisions of the chambers of the OECD, decrees, decrees and orders of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the government, local state authorities, inter-state contractual and other obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is strengthened by the norm".

Within the framework of democracy, people in one way or another control their own destiny. They may choose to vote or not. They can vote for specific politicians and against others. Whether they are a majority or not, whatever the result, there is always an opportunity to freely express personal opinion. This process allows each community to work for their own



benefit, which can easily change the governing body in subsequent elections if the state governance system has failed to make citizens (voters) trust. It is considered the degree of freedom that other forms of government do not always provide. The structure of democracy unites all communities and people and builds society in a way that is beneficial to almost everyone.

"One of the basic principles of democracy is the election of power, as stated above. A reasonable limitation of state power makes it possible to preserve the values of the democratic system and its functions. The control system differs from other forms of control in a number of features. Including, the basic rights and freedoms of a person are recognized, guaranteed and protected by the state. Through the institutions of democracy, the majority represents the Will, while the minority receives the right to form an opposition on the basis of decisions made by the majority. As in the legal state in the form of a democratic system, the political regime strictly adheres to such basic principles as legality, legal norms that strengthen the natural, universal rights and freedoms of citizens. Public bodies and officials work openly and provide the necessary conditions for complete control by the public" .

The Democratic political regime guarantees every citizen of society and the state, in accordance with the current legislative norms, their rights and freedoms, subject to the principles of legitimacy and Justice of the judiciary. Including residence permit, residential immunity, nonviolence, self-determination and other natural rights, will be enshrined at the constitutional level and granted.

When comparing the Democratic political regime with other regimes, the general freedoms of people in the Democratic political regime will be the main object of attitudes and processes on the scale of society and the state. They can carry out the desired character on the condition that they obey and obey the law. People can participate in hobbies, meet friends, and engage in another type of activity they like.

"To date, Uzbekistan has been a member of more than 80 international treaties of prestigious organizations for democracy and human rights. The provisions of the Universal Declaration of human rights are embodied in the norms of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, as well as national legislation, which provides for the protection of political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms of a person .

"Although there are almost all the demanded institutions of democracy in Uzbekistan, the leaps in the international rankings are not yet satisfactory. The

UK Research Centre Economist Intelligence Unit has published a Democracy Index rating for 2023. It mentions 167 States. Uzbekistan has recorded 148 points in this ranking, improving its position by 1 point compared to 2022. Countries are divided into 4 groups: "full democracy", "flawed democracy", "hybrid" and "authoritarian" regime states. According to the study, 7.8% of the world's population lives in fully democratized societies, while 39.4% (a large percentage of which corresponds to the contribution of the Chinese population) live under authoritarian rule. Over the past year, the number of countries included in the Democratic states has increased to 2 and increased to 74. Nevertheless, the global level of total democracy fell to 5.23 points. It is the lowest since 2006, when the index began to be published. When drawing up the Democracy Index, the following 5 factors are taken into account: electoral processes and pluralism, the functioning of government, political participation, the formation of political culture, freedom of society. The researchers rated the situation with democracy in Uzbekistan 2.12 out of 10. In this, the categories were given the following points: the electoral process and the quality of pluralism – 0.08 points, Government Activities – 1.86 points, political participation – 2.78 points, political culture – 5 points and freedom of citizens – 0.88 points" .

As a conclusion, although today the number of active democratic institutions in society and states is greater than in history and greater than ever in terms of hajmi and number of members, the democratic regime, democratic power and decemocracy still remain one of the controversial topics among political scientists, sociologists and historical scientists. Based on the data cited above, democracy has several advantages and disadvantages. Democracy primarily serves as an important factor guaranteeing human freedom in society.

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