

Musurmonova Xolida Alisherovna

*Termiz Pedagogy Institute Natsional idea ,spiritual
foundations and legal education 1-course student*

THE NEW ELECTION SYSTEM THAT ENTERED OUR COUNTRY IS MAJORITARIAN AND PROPORTIONAL, PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

ANNOTATION: The upcoming parliamentary election in our country, which will be held on the basis of new systems and international observations, is an important 5-year political process for us. The expected new system is majoritarian and proportional, which is used in the electoral system in developed countries. According to that, we used the new proportional majoritarian system before, but now we are using the mixed system, which is convenient for us, and citizens will vote for the candidates themselves. According to the proportional system, that is, the vote given to political parties is elected. In order to increase the role of political parties, the proposal to switch to a mixed electoral system was put forward by the President of Uzbekistan in a meeting with deputies in March. Referendum on the new version of the Constitution signed by Shavkat Mirziyoyev on 8 May signed a decree on the introduction of a majoritarian-proportional electoral system. We will dwell on that issue about this system.

Keywords: Majoritarian, system, party, electoral race, mixed, candidates, proportional.

For many years, there was a system in our country, but after studying the international system, the system was also introduced in our country. Until then, parliamentary elections in Uzbekistan were held according to the majoritarian system, and it was considered that the candidates who received the majority of votes in their constituency were elected. Majoritarian system is an electoral system in which the candidates who received the most votes in their constituency are elected. For example, in the election of 150 deputies of the legislative chamber, 150 territorial constituencies are formed. Each of them is divided into polling stations where citizens vote, one deputy is elected from each constituency. Five political parties are registered in Uzbekistan. Each party nominates one candidate in one electoral district. In the election race, the participants have their own views about their programs and political problems in the country and they compete with each other in this regard, before the end of the month, the representatives of the party will meet with the voters and inform them about the work they intend to do. On election day, voters vote for one of five candidates. The candidate who receives the most votes in the district is the elected deputy. The advantage of the majoritarian system is its stability. The representatives of the Majlis gain advantages in many ways. From this point of view, the work of the parliament is relatively stable and no one objects. Works in favour of large, powerful parties that constitute the absolute majority. Therefore, even if the candidate of a small party wins in his constituency, his vote in the Legislative Chamber is insignificant due to the majority of the main parties. As a result, the ideas of the deputy of a small party are clear in politics. This is a shortcoming of the system. Local problems of the constituency may not be reflected in the conditions where seats in the Legislative Chamber are mechanically occupied by those who received the most votes. This is due to the lack of smaller parties that can bring the issues to the agenda. The proportional system is an electoral system in which the number of seats won by each party in the parliament is determined by the number of votes given to it in the election. It differs from the majoritarian system. That is, voters are invited to vote for the party itself, not for a specific candidate from the party. In the proportional system, each party votes for the list of candidates for

deputy .Parties draw up lists independently and include their most active and popular political figures. The number of candidates from each party must be determined by the law currently being drafted chooses in favour of the party. The number of seats in the parliament depends on how many votes the parties received in the election. Conditionally if 30% of voters support party "A" and 25% of voters "B" party, the first one will have 30 seats in the Legislative Chamber and the second one will have 25 seats. Parties will also have the opportunity to get seats in the parliament. Small parties can have a minimum number of seats, the lower limit must also be determined by law. The weakness of the relationship between deputies and voters is seen as a negative side of the proportional system. In regional system in regional conditions can be shown. Also, in order to draw attention to the parties, the appearance of well-known actors, athletes, singers in the lists can be a negative factor. The proportion system is used in Austria, Denmark, Belgium and other countries with developed party systems. Since Uzbekistan is in a state of stagnation this system is effective. Mixed system: essence and prospects. The transition to the majoritarian -proportional or mixed election system is considered as one of the permanent measures for the implementation of the newly revised constitution of Uzbekistan. Decisions on changing the political system should be based on rich political experience of real struggle between different political forces, parties or individual major politicians. Because it does not justify itself and does not meet the requirements of the hybrid form of the majority and proportional system. In essence it is one part of the government is personally elected by the majority of partisanship according to the principle of proportional representation. In the election, the votes are expected to receive two ballots. He fills one for the candidate and the second for the party. The order of distribution among proportional is different in different countries. In Germany it is from 50 to 50%, in Italy from 75 % to 25%, in neighboring Kazakhstan from 70% to 30%. The mixed system balances the balances of political forces in society it is believed that it will enable the formation of reflective parliament. It will also strengthen political parties and increase competition. Why parties and parliament should be strengthened. In the globalized world it is becoming a very difficult political and legal issue to manage societies and guide people by persuading them without using force will sow. It is known that the new Uzbekistan cannot be built without political parties that represent the interest of different segments of the population. The mechanism of social and economic life is affected by inter-party competition, and inter-party competition causes reforms in the party system. There are many issues that we should strive for. This system reduces noise, mistakes and coincidences that occurred in the allocation of parliamentary seats of the parties supported by the barrier voters. Parliamentary elections will be held in our country on October 27. The relative majoritarian system has become a single system in 43 countries including the United States, Great Britain and Commonwealth of Independent states. The mixed system has been applied in Germany, Japan and other countries. The use of a mixed system in the upcoming parliamentary elections in our country is developing at a new stage in political life.

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