



POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mamarajabova Diyora Akrom qizi

E-mail: mamarajabovadiyora357@gmail.com

Scientific advisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages Philology and foreign languages

E-mail: nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com

Annotation: *It is known that each country exchanges experiences and learns from other developed countries in a certain field for its own development. This thesis is also interpreted on this issue. In order to further improve and modernize the activities of the political parties of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this task can be carried out by studying the political parties of other developed countries. Therefore, in this thesis, the order of activity of political parties of Great Britain and their constitutional and legal basis are studied and analyzed.*

Key words: *political parties, developed countries, constitution, legal basis, court, order, upper part, the parliament, the revolution.*

Introduction: Its history plays an important role in the activity of political parties in Great Britain. So, if we take a historical perspective, there were initially two parties, the Tories and the Vigils.

Tories are supporters of the king and his strengthening of power. The Tories were a party of representatives of the court aristocrats, partly gentry, as well as the clergy.

The Whigs are a party consisting of representatives of the merchant, financial and industrial bourgeoisie and the upper part of the gentry who became rich during the revolution. Initially, the Tories dominated the English Parliament for a long time. Whigs were in the opposition and constantly persecuted, and tried to pass the law on guarantees of civil immunity through the parliament.

Until the middle of the 19th century, politics in the United Kingdom was dominated by the Whigs and the Tories. These were not political parties in the modern sense, but somewhat loose alliances of interests and personalities. The vigils included many leading aristocratic dynasties loyal to the Protestant succession and were supported by emerging industrial interests and wealthy merchants. And the Tories are associated with the landowners, the Church of England and the Church of Scotland.

By the middle of the 19th century, the Tories became the Conservative Party and the Whigs became the Liberal Party. While the UK's main political parties span the political spectrum from left to right, their policies tend to align, albeit briefly, with those of the center. So, there are three main parties in the UK.



Conservators

The Conservative Party is historically right-wing and one of the two main parties in UK politics. Conservative Party politics, however, began to overlap with centrist politics after Conservative Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli coined the concept of "one-nation Conservatives". This view was temporarily abandoned during the years when Margaret Thatcher was prime minister. However, one-nation conservatism has been revived through recent Conservative leaders such as David Cameron.

Labors (Labours)

The UK Labor Party is historically a left-wing party born out of trade unionism to represent the interests of the working class. The Labor Party was founded in 1900. In 1922 it overtook the Liberal Party and became the party of government or opposition thereafter. Tony Blair and Gordon Brown, the Labor Prime Ministers from 1997 to 2010, combined some of their centrist policies with Labour's traditional left-wing position and temporarily renamed the party New Labour.

Liberal Democrats

In 1981, the centrist wing of the Labor Party split and became the Social Democratic Party. Then when they joined the Liberal Party, this alliance became the Socialists and Liberal Democrats, and then the Liberal Democrats.

In 2015, the Liberal Democrats and the Conservative Party came together to form a coalition government. In addition, the Liberals have been the third largest party in Great Britain since Labor's rise to power in the early 20th century. A brief conclusion can be drawn on the activities of political parties in Great Britain as follows:

- The history of political parties in Great Britain can be traced back to the English Civil War.
- The UK has a two-party system.
- UK political parties cover the entire political spectrum.
- The main parties in Great Britain are the Conservative Party, the Labor Party and the Liberal Democrats.
- Although the Conservative Party is traditionally right-wing and the Labor Party traditionally left-wing, their policies sometimes overlap with those of the center.

So, the constitutional-legal foundations of political parties in this country are also rich in many features and norms and procedures-rules that can be used and analyzed to further improve the legal foundations of political parties in Uzbekistan.

In particular, the UK has specific legislation governing the registration, donations and expenses of political parties. No special registration is required to establish a political party in Great Britain. However, political parties here are required to be registered with designated electoral authorities in order to be eligible to participate in



certain elections. In addition, there are legal provisions primarily related to public order and the prohibition of political organizations related to terrorism. Another rule is that, traditionally, public funding of political parties in Great Britain has been largely limited to providing financial support to opposition parties in parliament.

The UK's parliamentary democracy is based on a party system. Many constitutional structures are governed by constitutional conventions, some of which are associated with political parties. For example, by convention, the Queen is allowed to invite the leader of the party or group that commands a majority in the House of Commons to form a government, and senior civil servants are allowed to establish pre-election contacts with opposition leaders on the machinery of government.

Political parties in the UK are voluntary associations governed by the common law. However, more and more they are subject to special legal regulation. The Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 (PPERA) established a regulatory framework to control the registration, donations and expenditure of political parties.

Before the introduction of PERA, under the Political Registration Act 1998, political parties could choose to register on the Register of Political Parties in the UK. Unregistered groups can nominate candidates using up to six-word definitions on the ballot. Under PERA, only candidates on behalf of a registered political party are allowed to use the description on the ballot paper in relevant elections such as general elections, European Parliament elections, parliamentary elections and most local government elections.

Registration of political parties is not mandatory. There is no legal definition of a political party in the UK, registration is open to any party that wishes to stand in one or more relevant elections.

Political parties must register with the election commission. Because it has to maintain two registers of parties - one for the UK and one for Northern Ireland. A registered party may also register up to three symbols for use on ballot papers.

In order for a group to register as a political party, it must provide the following information. The registration requirements are as follows:

- a) the application form with the name of the party and the information of at least two-party employees;
- b) where the party is to be registered in the UK and information about the party's accounts;
- c) a copy of the party charter;
- d) a financial scheme showing how the party will comply with the requirements.

There is no specific provision in the UK to ban political parties. However, there are legal provisions related to the prohibition of political organizations. The Public Order



Act of 1936 was passed in the early 1930s against the backdrop of the rise of militant fascist groups. Section 2 of the Act applies to the establishment, management, training or equipping of political associations.

In conclusion, it can be said that the history, legal basis and rules of procedure of political parties of the above-mentioned state have their own characteristics. And if these features are promoted and used by political parties in Uzbekistan, we can witness their improvement. In particular, it is worth noting the issue of financing political parties in this country, or their participation in the parliament, participation in elections, and their sincere efforts to achieve their goals. If we introduce and connect these procedures and characteristics to the activities of the political parties of our country, we can witness the development of their activities. After all, any development takes place at the expense of sharing experience and learning with each other (in the case of states, organizations).

The list of used literature:

1. Ergasheva L, (2019) Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi iboralarning solishtirma va qiyosiy tahlili va ularning o'quv jarayoni samaradorligig ta'siri (pp. 37-40) УЧЁНЫЙ XXI БЕКА, Volume 5-1, ISSN 2410-3536, [http:// elibrary.ru/title_about.asp?id=52846](http://elibrary.ru/title_about.asp?id=52846) on-line: <http://www.uch21vek.com/>
2. Gaybullayeva, N. D. K., & Kizi, T. N. Z. (2022). THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION IN TEACHING LANGUAGE LEARNERS FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND MAINLY ENGLISH. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(10), 8-10.
3. Nurumbetova, S. (2022). VAIN ASPECTS OF PRACTICAL RELIGIOUS EXAMINATION IN THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES RELATED TO PROHIBITED RELIGIOUS MATERIALS. *Science and Innovation*, 1(6), 108-113.
4. Нурумбетова, С. А. (2022). КИБЕРМАЙДОНДАГИ КИБЕРТЕРРОРИЗМНИНГ МИНТАҚАВИЙ ХАВФСИЗЛИКГА НИСБАТАН КЎРСАТАДИГАН ЯНГИ ТАҲДИДЛАРИ. *ЖУРНАЛ ПРАВОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ*, 7(5).
5. Dilafruz, Y., Odina, N., & Otabek, K. (2023). EFFECT OF THE FUNGUS STIGMINA CAROPHILA (LEV) ON ALMOND FRUIT WEIGHT. *American Journal of Technology and Applied Sciences*, 16, 1-3.
6. Nurumbetova, S. (2022). ДИНИЙ МАЗМУНДАГИ ТАҚИҚЛАНГАН МАТЕРИАЛЛАР БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ ЖИНОЯТЛАРНИ ТЕРГОВ ҚИЛИШДА ДИНШУНОСЛИК ЭКСПЕРТИЗАСИНИ ЎТКАЗИШ АМАЛИЁТИНИНГ МУҲИМ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ. *Science and innovation*, 1(С6), 108-113.
7. Teshaboyeva, N., & Mamayobubova, S. (2020). COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO LANGUAGE TEACHING. In *МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ* (pp. 409-414).



8. Teshaboyeva, N. (2020). LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY, ITS STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE NEW PERSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 415-420).
9. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2019). TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH LITERATURE INTESL AND TEFL CLASSROOMS. In СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИИ (pp. 82-84).
10. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi, Jurayev Muhammadrahim Murod o'g'li, & Mamirova Munisa Rajab qizi. (2021). Language Learning Culturally and the Role of Literature in Teaching Process. Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science, 2(3), 1-5. Retrieved from <https://www.cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/8>
11. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM IN PRESENT DAY. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
12. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). THE MODERN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
13. Хидирова, Д., & Тешабоева, Н. (2022). Pedagogical conditions for the development of the healthy thinking in students. Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar, 1(1), 120-122.