

# Ideology in The Activities of Modern Political Parties and Socio-Political Organizations

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## Abstract

**Background:** With the beginning of the process of developing and implementing a modern state policy in our country, strategic measures were initiated to completely reform the activities, organizational structures, and overall institutional characteristics of political parties, which are expected to play a leading role in the implementation and development of democracy. There were, of course, objective reasons for such an approach. At a certain stage of our country's development, situations began to emerge in which the functioning of the party system no longer fully met the standards of democratic political parties. Interruptions in communication and cooperation between political parties and their supporters were observed. Unfortunately, the alignment, initiative, and relevance of political parties' programs and their implementation with the country's modern development needs and pressing strategic goals did not continue to strengthen.

**Keywords:** Spirituality; Spiritual Space; Ideology; Social Life; Idea; Transformation

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## Introduction

Political parties have long served as a means and a factor in human history for securing citizens' democratic political freedoms, participating directly in the formation of representative authority, and protecting human interests and rights as an organizational-political structure. One of the most prominent authors of deep scientific and theoretical ideas about political parties, the renowned French scholar Maurice Duverger, stated in his work: "A party is not merely a simple commonality, but rather a sum of commonalities." With the initiation of the processes of forming and implementing modern state policy in our country, strategic measures have been undertaken to completely renew the activities, organizational structures, and overall institutional characteristics of political parties, which are expected to play a leading role in ensuring and advancing democracy. In today's era of globalization, ideas such as democracy, freedom, and the building of a civil society are becoming increasingly important and relevant in the majority of countries around the world. When we look at world history, we can see that every nation has united and advanced on the basis of its national idea, overcoming complex challenges throughout its development — a reality we are increasingly convinced of today.

## Materials & Methods

In the article titled “Ideology in the Activities of Modern Political Parties and Socio-Political Organizations”, the following works are analyzed as key theoretical sources: the textbook “Geopolitics of Uzbekistan” by Prof. R. Farmonov, Doctor of Historical Sciences and Head of the Department of Social and Humanitarian Sciences at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy (UWED); the textbook “Fundamentals of Security” by Inomjon Boboqulov; and the monograph “Transformation of Ideological Processes” by D.M. Mamatkulov.

## Discussion

In the current context of globalization, ideological confrontations are becoming increasingly tense and dangerous, even more so than traditional ideological battlegrounds. Because governing a society requires a specific ideological program or theoretical framework. This function must be fulfilled by ideology. Since there can be no political power without ideology, its political institutions cannot exist either. Therefore, it serves as a guiding doctrine or program that organizes, governs, and directs social life toward a specific goal.

It is important to emphasize that political ideology constitutes the scientific-theoretical and methodological foundation of ideas, views, and perceptions regarding the mechanisms of political relations of power. From this point of view, today's ideological landscape of the world is complex and multifaceted, with numerous ideas and political ideologies competing with one another for influence and survival. Among the various ideologies, democratic conservatism, liberalism, neoliberalism, neoconservatism, social democracy, socialism, and national ideologies continue to exert significant influence on the social and political life of countries around the world in the 21st century.

At present, the active integration of political ideologies—alongside developments in all other spheres of society over the past century—has led to significant changes in the structure of social life. Spirituality is as essential to a person as water and air. Life and the future appear dark to a person without spirituality. Spiritual and educational work has never become outdated and has always retained its relevance. It is no secret that in today's globalized world, ideological threats and information attacks have intensified even further.

In today's era of globalization, the struggle to win the hearts and minds of the youth continues across all spheres, including educational institutions and among various segments of the population—particularly among unorganized youth. This situation has made it imperative to further enhance spiritual, educational, and ideological outreach efforts, and to integrate innovative methods of propaganda into social life in response to the demands of the time. From this point of view, in any country striving to build a legal democratic state and a free civil society, it is of great importance to develop the system of public administration in accordance with the demands of the times.

The new era and stage of state development clearly demonstrate the growing importance of further improving the system of public administration, first and foremost, based on the demands of both today and the future. The processes of building a civil society, introducing modernization and innovative mechanisms into the public administration system in new forms, as well as the emergence of new methods and trends in how political parties promote their ideas and ideologies in accordance with contemporary demands in the relationship between the state and the people, are rapidly accelerating.

In most countries, the existence of a two-party or multi-party system depends on several factors: political traditions, the development of political institutions, socio-economic conditions, regional differences, and the significance of ethnic or religious circumstances. Saylov qonunchiligidagi o'ziga xosliklar partiyaviy tizimning shakllanishiga ma'lum darajada, biroq hal qiluvchi emas, ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

In a parliamentary system of governance, political parties hold significant influence, as the government is formed directly from the parliament, and the parliament itself is controlled by the parties. Today, five political parties are operating in Uzbekistan. Four of these parties, in their programs, share common views on addressing social issues based on principles of justice and solidarity. They are united by noble ideas such as combating unemployment, promoting national independence, and respecting national cultural values. The

programs of political parties are rooted in the interests of the country and its citizens, emphasizing ideas of social protection and the construction of a society based on a market economy. It should be specifically noted that, unlike in the West, political parties in Uzbekistan are not divided into right or left wings, but are rather focused on protecting the interests of various segments of society. [1] In this regard, society is structured according to its social composition, consisting of specific social strata, categories, classes, and groups.

Everything in society—material and spiritual wealth, the conditions necessary for human life, and other aspects—is created and realized as a result of specific types of activity. Social life, based on the directions of human activity, is divided into corresponding spheres. In particular, the economic sphere encompasses the production, distribution, exchange, & consumption of material goods. The social sphere integrates the social groups, classes, categories, and national communities within society, along with their social life and activities. The set of the aforementioned relationships and institutions forms the political system of society. Undoubtedly, the central element of this system, its most important political institution and primary link, is the state. The political system of society is formed within the specific conditions of each country and is enshrined in the nation's constitution and other legal documents. [2].

The rise of mass media has transformed how political parties convey their ideologies. In Uzbekistan's early years, national identity was shaped by religious foundations, lacking secular experience. Today, political parties play a crucial role in socio-political life, as emphasized by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in a 2019 meeting, highlighting their importance in national unity and development.

The conversation also covered preparations for the upcoming elections to the national parliament and local representative bodies scheduled for December of that year, as well as key and pressing issues related to this process. As is well known, our country has entered a new stage of development, and at present, profound democratic reforms are being implemented across all sectors and areas. Within the framework of the Action Strategy, special attention is being paid to strengthening the principles of multipartyism, political pluralism, diversity of opinions, transparency, and openness in our society.

Today, five political parties are operating in our country: the “Milliy Tiklanish” Democratic Party, the People's Democratic Party, the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businesspeople – the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, the “Adolat” Social Democratic Party, and the Ecological Party. The newly adopted Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is significant in that it creates even broader opportunities in this regard.

It was no coincidence that, during the meeting, the head of our state emphasized: “Any political party can only survive as a political force if it keeps pace with the times and responds to its pressing demands.” As part of the renewal process launched to further develop the Republic of Uzbekistan, strategic measures have been initiated to enhance the institutional capacity of public organizations and political parties, which are expected to play a vital role in the implementation of modern state policy and in ensuring the functioning and development of democracy in the country.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it should be particularly emphasized that in today's world—where political, economic, and ideological contradictions are intensifying—the promotion of goodness, humanity, and humanism, along with the comprehensive education of youth to develop sound thinking, elevate their spirituality, and build ideological immunity, remains a pressing and vital priority. In this regard, shaping and educating the minds and thinking of the population—especially the youth—on the basis of enlightenment, and fostering their ideological immunity to resist ideological attacks, is considered a vital and important task.

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