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POLITICAL POWER, POLITICAL REGIME AND POLITICAL LEADER IDIOSYNCRATIC CRICKET

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the problems of the political regime, political power and political leadership, the relationship, actions, the essence of organizations, the specific role and functions of institutions of power in the formation of state power and management, and the implementation in practice.

KEYWORDS

Leader, regime, political regime, political power, political leadership, political system.

INTRODUCTION

In political science, the political regime is a complex and multifaceted category, covering a number of dynamic aspects of the political life of society. This situation explains the possibility of classifying political regimes according to different criteria. According to the principle of separation of legislative, executive and judicial branches of power in states, it is possible to distinguish between the regime of Union of powers

and the regime of division of powers; by the position and role of the army in society – military and civil regimes; by the bodies of state power, the type of mentality, socio-cultural complex – “Western” and “eastern”. "The typology of political regimes is accepted taking into account the peculiarities of the interaction between the state and civil society, the level of penetration of state power into other areas of

social reality and into the personal life of citizens. Based on these criteria, democratic, authoritarian and totalitarian types of regimes are distinguished”[1].

In political science, the category” political regime ” is used to explain the essence, content and form of a particular state, to determine the forms and methods of exercising power, the position of the individual in society, the structure and role of institutions of power. “These main directions of using the term” political regime ” emphasize the complexity and multidimensionality of this concept, its relevance and practical significance in political life. For Example, “G. N. Manov put forward a point of view that the political regime as a whole is the same as the concept of the form of state. The form of government and the form of state structure are expressed as its elements or components”[2].

In modern political science, the problem of political regime, political power and leadership is the subject of serious scientific research. The main problem of studying the political regime is considered to be the phenomenon associated with the problem of power and its leader, which affects society as a whole. The political regime determines the essence of the activities of political power in the state, the organization of institutions of power, the interaction of the state and society. In this, its representative political leadership plays an important role. However, in political science, these problems have not been studied in harmony. Already, the leader will change the

political regime, or the political regime will provide an opportunity for the emergence of new leaders. Thus they form a unit of three elements. 1) political regime; 2) Political Power; 3) political leadership. On the basis of the harmonization of these elements, one serves as the filling, forming and developing factors for the other and creates a common political environment. Therefore, it is appropriate to study the phenomenon of political regime and political leadership as a dualistic scientific problem.

The term "regime" can be interpreted in different ways. First, it is a set of rules, norms and various measures established by individual subjects to achieve a certain goal. Secondly, a regime in politics is a term denoting the control of the state system, the method of Government(image), the control of the actions of citizens of a society of an individual or group of persons”[3]. That is why it itself manifests itself in the fact that the political leader is the factor that gives rise to the typology of the political regime. The result of the influence of the political leader on the state system is the emergence of a non-democratic or Democratic typology of the political regime.

We witness that political scientists, politicians and experts in the political, philosophical and Social Sciences, who have studied the category of political regime, have put forward a number of proposals based on years of experience in the study of political regime, political systems, analysis, Political Management, political presence and improvement of perspective.

The main tasks of scientists who studied the category of political regime, analysis and identification of political systems. It consists in studying the structural principles of political systems, their conclusions on the forms of implementation.

"The political regime is the real character and organization of political, first of all state power in the country, the role of one or another state institutions (president, parliament, parliamentary seal, courts, constitutional court, departmental apparatus, army, etc.), the democratic rights and freedoms of citizens, the variety of political opinions - the real state of identity, social consciousness, the role of national, religious and other groups, their influence on state power, Public Affairs, manhood, habits, the state of legitimacy, methods of combating crime and ensuring legal order are understood"[4].

The category "political system" reveals the essence of relations, actions, organizations related to the formation and implementation of state power and management, and the category of the political process reveals the essence of their interaction with each other and the state in order to carry out the specific role and functions of individuals, groups, institutions of Power" [5]. The political system covers the main mechanisms that cover the state's agencies, legislation, relations with political parties and social groups, organizations, international cooperation, as well as political process and institutions. The political system cooperates with other key systems of the state and performs work

through the state government, parliament, court, independent bodies and other institutions. Through this system, in the implementation of political information of the state, political decisions, implementation of legislation, regulation of international relations and other political documents.

Scholars who have studied the category of political regime will be instrumental in analyzing, managing, and improving the perspective of political processes.

A political regime is a system of political power that follows the laws of a single state and is established by the governors of the state. In this mode, the governors of the state advise to solve higher issues, determine the prospects of the state, maintain human rights, improve the organizational and economic state of the state and solve their prospects.

Political regimes were formed in a long historical period, and there are several types of them. Among these types, democratic, authoritarian, totalitarian, monarchical and communist regimes are favored.

In the democratic regime, institutions that consider the popular vote, social rights and freedoms are strengthened. There are several forms of democratic regime, such as parliamentary, presidential, constitutional monarchy, and hybrid regimes.

The popular vote, which is being strengthened in an authoritarian regime, is limited to a clear threat. The governors of the authoritarian regime maintain extensive government control in resolving the issues to be strengthened.

In the totalitarian regime, it is advisable to unite all, to completely limit the state control and the popular vote. Examples of a totalitarian regime are Joseph Stalin's political regimes implemented in the Soviet Union, Mao Zedong's in China.

In the monarchical regime, the administrator of the state is the monarch, whose decisions are carried out mainly by government bodies. There are several forms of this type of regime, such as absolutist monarchy, constitutional monarchy, and ball monarchy.

In the communist regime, it is acted on the basis of its communist ideology. The governors of the state are determined by the Communist Party, and their decisions largely follow ideological principles. Examples of communist regimes implemented in the Soviet Union, China, and the following other countries are taken.

The types and forms of these regimes play a fundamental role in determining the prospects of the people, human rights, socio-economic status of the governors of the state, as well as the management of the state.

And political power is a system that plays an important role in the management of the state. It requires political governors to work in accordance with the laws of the state and assists the state to address economic, social, political and legal issues.

Political power assumes that the state is governing, reliable and functioning in accordance with the laws. It requires political governors to work in accordance with

the laws of the state and assists the state to address economic, political, social and legal issues.

The main goals of political power are to solve moderate and large issues, determine the prospects of the state, maintain human rights and improve the organizational and economic state of the state. Political power is the support of managers for the spiritual, social and political development of the state. Communication between leadership and political power promotes the solution of society's desires, problems, the education of young people, the implementation of organizational and economic prospects, the improvement of public services, the preservation of human rights and freedom. This communication plays an important role in solving problems in the organization of leadership and political power, in the implementation of ideals and in solving the prospects of society.

The leader plays an important role in the management of a group or community, is active in the implementation of its goals, ideals. Political power, on the other hand, plays an important role in the management of the state, is associated with its system and methods of domination.

This is how the connection between the leader and political power will be. Leadership will largely depend on the prospects, goals, ideals of society. Political power, on the other hand, plays an important role in governing the whole of the state, in which governors are required to work according to the laws of the state.

The connection between the leader and political power combines the same problems, for example, the Democratic leadership model establishes Democratic political power, in which the laws imposed by the people through selected governors are implemented. The authoritarian leadership model, on the other hand, establishes authoritarian political power, in which it is its duty to manage socio-political activities through the cabinet system or autonomy bodies.

We can see that confidence is expressed in leaders and political leaders in the management of the state and society, in the implementation of socio-economic reforms, in the introduction of more effective institutions of governance in the interests of the people from the given opportunities and powers, in past historical events and processes. Political leadership refers to the role of support provided in the management of political opportunities and tasks carried out by the governors of the state or those of political will. Political leaders have a number of responsibilities and duties to the people and the state. Political leaders include a number of tasks, such as determining the prospects of the people, increasing the political and economic indicators of the state, analyzing and managing socio-economic indicators, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, organizing political consultations. Political leadership is formed through the characteristics that it expounds, for example, knowing the labor force, having reliable, human characteristics, the consumer, the initiator,

needs to define the prospects of the people without objection, and must have scientific, political and practical experience.

A leader is a person who mainly plays an important role in the management of the community and society. When he has leadership, he will be ready to carry out tasks in it, such as solving problems, implementing ideals, determining and developing the prospects of society, solving organizational and economic issues or political problems, maintaining human rights.

Many of the individuals with leadership also play an important role in educating young people. They introduce young people to socio-spiritual, political and economic perspectives and promote their spiritual, social and political development.

Leadership models are interrelated and play an important role in the organization of political power as well. Leadership models have democratic, authoritarian and other models. Leaders play an important role in solving problems, implementing ideas, proposals and ideals, and defining the prospects of the community.

This communication plays an important role in solving problems in the organization of leadership and political power, in the implementation of ideals and in solving the prospects of the community.

Changes in political leaders who come to the management of political power may refer to:

Political power forms of government are dependent on states and political leaders, with some indication of

their goals, ideologies, political systems and methods. They are carried out through higher bodies, parliaments, presidents, cabinets, political parties, social groups and other organizational studies.

The influence of the forms of government of political power on the formation of the leader will largely depend on the ideology, goals, political system and methods of the leader.

If the leader's ideology has democratic, inclusive, human-spiritual censorship, its form will also conform to these principles. Such a form of leadership is treated by the plurality of the democratic community and is carried out through higher bodies, parliaments and other social organizations.

On the other hand, if the leader's ideology is in an authoritarian, totalitarian direction, its form will also conform to these principles. In this form, the management system spread by the leader, its authority is exercised through higher bodies and other organizational processes.

The political system and methods of the leader also play an important role in the formation. If a leader establishes a democratic system, his form will also be democratic. In this form, the leader establishes a parliamentary system, the laws introduced through members selected for Parliament are implemented.

If a leader establishes an authoritarian system, his form will also be authoritarian. In this form, the leader manages socio-political activities through a cabinet system or autonomy bodies.

Depending on the set goals of political leaders, they use unique characteristics to make changes that come to the management of political power.

The issue of changes in political leaders coming to the management of political power will depend on political processes between states and states, socio-political status, economic and political requirements, technological developments, connections between international cooperation and other factors.

Thus, the question of changes in political leaders who come to the management of political power depends on personal and organizational factors for each state and leader.

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