



## THE CONCEPT AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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**Annotation:** In this article, the concept of the electoral system is provided with the history of its emergence, the goals of the elections, the extensive and narrow concept, information on modern electoral systems, majorolist, proporial and mixed electronic and mixed electronic and mixed elections.

Keywords: History of elections, the goal and objective of elections, the main mummies and shortcomings in the election process, modern electoral systems, complexions, proporial and mixed electoral systems.

**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqlolada saylov tizimi tushunchasi, uning paydo bo‘lish tarixi, saylovlarni o‘tkazilishdan ko‘zlangan maqsad va vazifalar, saylovlarni keng va tor tushunchaga ega ekanligi, zamonaviy saylov tizimlari, majoritar, proporsional va aralash saylov tizimlari to‘g’risida ma’lumotlar berilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** saylovlar tarixi, saylovlarning maqsad va vazifasi, saylov jarayonidagi asosiy mummmo va kamchiliklar, zamonaviy saylov tizimlari, majoritar, proporsional va aralash saylov tizimlari.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье представлено понятие избирательной системы с историей ее возникновения, целями выборов, широким и узким понятием, информацией о современных избирательных системах, майолических, пропорциональных и смешанных электронных выборах, а также о смешанных электронных выборах.

**Ключевые слова:** История выборов, цель и задачи выборов, основные недостатки избирательного процесса, современные избирательные системы, лица, пропорциональная и смешанная избирательные системы.

It is known that in many ways in the experience of state-building bodies around the world, public authorities are covered in two ways - elections and appointment. However, the appointment of executive and judicial bodies in all democracies also carries out by the people. Thus, the elections have long ensured the high level of state authorities.

Initially, the elections were formed in ancient Rome and Greece, which is mandatory to participate in voting in voting, and for this, they are paid in a certain amount. However, then the election was later completed by the form of the absolute monarch of public administration. In absolute Monarchy administration, the government of the only monarch is formed by government agencies. By the XIX centuries - in Europe, in Europe, under the influence of the Burjua Revolutions, found the ideas of democratic views, equality, justice, and began to form suffrage by the middle of the twentieth century [1].

In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly acknowledged its role in ensuring the fundamental and universal rights of open and universal



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elections in the UN General Assembly [2]. In general, the "election" is understood by voting any organ, such as the representative body, public authority, and so on [3].

Elections are a specific legal process set by law, in which citizens will vote for a specific party or candidate, or the parliament is formed, including judges (mayor) and judges in some states [4]. Elections are of great importance in democracies, which are one of the factors that determine which political forces will be governed and their affecting the political process of the state. To date, the world's electoral systems are specializing in each country. At the same time, it is important that the historical and socio-cultural characteristics of the country differ from each other.

In the scientific literature, the electoral system is used in two different, wide and narrow sense [5]. In a broad sense, the electoral system is a set of social relations related to the election of the authorities. This covers issues from the end of the elections, from the early stages of voters and elections.

In a narrow sense, the form of determining how the deputy or the party is elected [6]. The modern electoral system is a set of relations in the organization of the election, the organization of citizens to organize democratic requirements for the organization of elections, and the organization of the elections, which will organize effective results [7]. The electoral system includes relations related to the determination of the specified candidates or parties to be elected to deputies, presidential or self-government. Such an instance creates conditions for the people to select and vote them, and to calculate the votes and achieve real election results.

It should also be noted that the electoral system can be directly (voting directly to the candidate directly) or voters in the US and the Presidential Elections Elicitors Eligations) [8]. Currently, mainly three forms of electoral systems are used: majoritarian, proprial and mixed. Some scientists will also attach to this includes semi-proporous and preferential species [9]. These additional two species are different forms of proportional system. MAGINARITAR EVISING SYSTEM (French T. Majority - Most principles) are used in most countries. According to this system, which candidate is considered to win many voices.

This is the only form of the presidential election and is valid in the elections to the Chambers of Parliaments. There are two forms of a complainitarian election system. These are: a majority and absolute majority. In the first form, a candidate must collect more votes than his opponents for the candidate mandate. In the second form, the candidate wins only if a candidate has a number of fifty percent (50% + 1) vote. If none of the candidates can collect more than 50 percent, then the second round will be held. In the second round, two candidates received only the most votes will take part in the winners [10.]

The major election system is achieved in developed countries, most Latin Americas, developed countries, France, England. The following advantages have the following advantages: election departments are formed in a short and accurate form; Voters vote for a specific person who is the part of the party; The elected candidates will demonstrate a district and try not to lose the trust of the voters in this County to be re-re-re-elected; ensures the participation of independent candidates; manifests in the formation of many among parliament and in the structure of a sustainable government on the basis of this forces; It is clear that in parliament, it is clearly demonstrated by the principle of multi-party. [11] Disadvantages of this system can be cited: members of political parties act for their prestige, not for the party reputation; The controversy between the party blocks in parliament is increased; A party deficit in parliament cannot express his own interests. narrows the possibility of the election of small battles and



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representatives to be elected to government agencies; The number of votes for the winner or the party will not be accounted for the deficit, and in developed democracies, the election is hard to hold the election in two rounds, which requires excess terms and money [12]. The proporfial system of proporfial elections will be used in the elections in the Glandate Constituors. According to him, the whole country is recognized as the only constituency. In this case, the voter shall vote for the representative bodies not for one candidate, but also on the list of candidates approved in the election association or the party Theater. As a result, the seats in the relevant body are distributed polarized, depending on the voice received by the party. The political party shall issue a list of its candidates to the Central Election Commission [13]. The proporfial electoral system allows a small election block and representative bodies of political parties.

In practice, the situation may lead to division of political forces into small groups, and a specific "limit barrier" will be set to the representative body in the prevention of this. This is different in the electoral legislation. For example, in Kazakhstan and Poland 7%, Russia and 5% in Russia and Germany 5% V.H.K.

The positive features of the proporfial system are shown in: motivates political parties to actively; encourages candidates to provide the balanced and selected list of candidates to the attention of candidates, which leads to an increase in partying competition; The interdependence is manifested in the absence of elections, in the next candidate is occupied by the party list; saves excess amounts and time; Political parties demonstrate the interests and needs of the folk and needs on the path to enhancing their prestige and supplication.

The negative aspects of the system: In the shadow of the partial list of leaders, inappropriate candidates will also be passed; The possibility of several small groups in parliament and the formation of internal political instability; The electorate cannot influence the process of selection of candidates, while elected representatives say they are responsible for their parties, not in front of voters, but to their parties [14]. At the same time, if the political party is able to identify its candidates in the proporfial electoral system, it will first create conditions for its leadership to take the mandate. This will allow a person to be constantly elected parliament. The activities in parliament will constantly lead to a continued behavior, gradually igniting status [15] (e.g., subjects to the political party in connection with the subordination of parliament).

The party list is also based on two different principles. According to the first, voters will be evaluated all the lists, and the second is the candidates listed on the list and their sequence is determined on the basis of the panescorn. An example of this is possible in Switzerland and Luxembourg [16.] The mixed electoral system is formed by the combination of a proporfial and proporfial electoral system [17]. At the same time, such an application is also available.

In the first, a proporfial system is mainly used and filled with a proporfial system. At the same time, three-quarters of deputies are elected to the lower house of parliament, one-thirds are elected on the basis of a proporfial electoral system. In the second half of the deputies, half of the deputies are eligible in a paragraph in a paragraphs, and the rest in the elections to party lists on the same time. In this case, the voter will receive two homes on election day, which votes according to a majoritarian system, and the other will vote for the party.

An example is the election of 450 the number of deputies of the Russian State Duma, which are nominated for the election on the basis of paragraphs, 225. The peculiarity of this system



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is that such a method may be applied when it is transferred to another system (as in parliamentary elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan).

The preferential electoral system includes some requirements of a proportional system, which is mainly characterized by voting only to the party. According to this, voters will elect the elected parties by giving the assessment (first, second, third, etc.). The winner will appoint candidates under the mandate. Such a electoral system can be examples of the elections to the President of India [18].

The semi-proporal election system will be able to vote several votes to the electorate. That is, if four candidates are fighting in a duty, the voter will be given four votes, or one vote for any candidate [19]. Such an election system will be held in Japan in Japan, in Japan in Japan, in the elections for the Bavarian and other lands in Germany.

According to the above, it is important to mention that any electoral system reflects how to implement the electoral processes in the country. This is formed based on the way of life, national uniqueness, the historical traditions. Currently, since most countries aim to build civil society, they are actively effective to democratize the electoral system, to use the experience of developed countries, to ensure their confidence and participation of the population to the political system. In particular, this process is one of the important tasks of the Uzbek government to face its own, and a number of practical work is being done in this direction.

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