

## POLITOLOGIJA

### NOWOCZESNE IZBIRATIELNYJE TIECHNOLOGII

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### CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PLURALISM'S PROCESS IN UP-TO-DATE KAZAKHSTAN

Taking into consideration difficult period of the formation of new for republic democratic system in a fundamental way the process of mutual influence, interdependence of political pluralism and democratization, political parties' activity and the establishment of sovereign statehood comes to the foreground. Formation of Kazakhstan's political system and its development is closely connected with the development of the party and electoral systems. From the very beginning the process of modern party's formation was accompanied by a transformation of the political system of Kazakhstan, where political parties had to define its places in the political process. In many respects this was due to the fact that political changes in the country kept step with the establishment of market mechanisms and the transformation of public consciousness. By virtue of its complexity, the process of political parties' formation took place under existing conditions of a frequent change of political ideology, lack of social base and obscurity of the political programs of most parties. All this is determined not only by low-quality increase of political parties, but also by the slow pace of development of the party system.

Multi-party system was legally introduced on the territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States by the Law of the USSR from March 14, 1990 «About adoption of the USSR's presidency and introduction of amendments and additions to the Constitution of the USSR». This Law approved the new version of the article in USSR's Constitution, which admits the existence of other different political parties apart from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In fact, the alternative political parties received the right to existence only on January 1, 1991, when the Act of the USSR «About Political Associations» came into force.

However, the multi-party system, which has recently appeared actually was not, because, by virtue of objective reasons, none of the new political parties can enter into real competition with the CPSU, and, consequently, none of them can participate meaningfully in the political life of the country.

As the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbayev N.A. notes: «The Collapse of the USSR and its support's element in the face of the Communist Party turned a turning point, opening the way for the formation of the multi-party system» [1.P.65].

Fundamental regulations about elaboration of parties and public organizations in Kazakhstan are defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 30, 1995. In particular, paragraph 1 of Article 5 states: «In the Republic of Kazakhstan ideological and political diversity is recognized. Merging of public and state institutions, the creation of organizations and political parties in public authority are not allowed». [2]

A defined role in the formation of the party system was played by the Constitution of Kazakhstan from Jan. 28, 1993. She contributed to the creation of a new round in the development of the party system in the country. The development of a multiparty system in this period was carried out in the new conditions for the state of its sovereignty and independence. Rules and regulations concerning certain issues were controversial. They are: the status of the Russian language, citizenship, the presence of conception «the Kazakh statehood», the mechanism of checks and balances among the branches of government. Already in 1994 certain regulations of the Constitution were criticized and due to this fact internal political situation in the country was complicated. But just this contributed to the emergence of new political parties and associations. The main reason for their establishment during this period was personal considerations, when in the eyes of inhabitants the political association is determined by the personality of its leader, unlike many other states, where most identity politics are defined by their party affiliation. This is one of the specific characteristics of the party system in Kazakhstan. During the past election campaigns in state law-making body, one more its peculiarity became obvious, when voters expressed their preference of the person, and only then to the political program's set of the party, that person represents. It is well known that in western countries, this process takes place in the opposite direction: from the awareness of their needs to a particular political party, which is capable to implement this mentioned needs, and only then to its candidates. During this period, the political parties, as well as the whole society, supported the initiative of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan to extend authority of President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev and concerning the adoption of the New Constitution of country. They demonstrated solidarity in support of strategic sector of development of Kazakhstan as a society, legal, democratic and social state. In 1995, Constitutional recognition of freedom of association's activity, prohibition on restriction of the rights and freedoms for political reasons, assignment of equal legal opportunities for public associations ensured a real political and ideological pluralism and a real multi-party system.

The role of political parties in the formation of statehood had a different nature, the causes of which lie in the fact that in modern Kazakhstan standard of democracy is still low, and political socialization involves learning processes of democratic political culture on the one hand, and loss of estimates, judgments, political orientations and values inherent in a totalitarian system, on the other. Such change in the systems of political socialization in the country is complicated by superimposition of not only social class, but also the national contradictions. This unique combination of factors has seriously changed the relationship between man and the state and its institutions

has imposed its own specifics on the promotion of a society towards political pluralism.

The modern period is characterized by mono party affiliation of supreme legislative body, that is estimated as departure from the principles of democracy. The present situation with one party creates conceptual and ideological vacuum, that has a negative impact on the society and the state mechanism, losing legitimacy both within the country and abroad. It is necessary to establish conditions for the full development and operation of other parties in the country. It is necessary to improve the inner-political parties: the lack of experience of discussion between parties and competition of ideas makes political parties alike. Election law changed eight times, the practice has shown that the latest version of it is not perfect. However, the Basic Law of the country assumes that actually gives opportunities for the democratic development of the country.

#### Literature

1. Nazarbaev N.A. On the threshold of the XXI century. Almaty: Oner, 1996.- p.65
2. Constitution of RK August 30, 1995 In the new edition from 7 October 1998, Article 5

## POLITYCZNA KONFLIKTOLOGIJA

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### **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DONETSK AND LUGANSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC WITH CHECHEN REPUBLIC OF ICHKERIA**

Introduction. Events in Ukraine began to develop rapidly in the spring of 2014, perhaps, after the proclamation of independence the so-called Lugansk and Donetsk people's republics (hereinafter – L&D PR) in the South-east of the country, and outlined Ukraine's transition into the category of «failed state» [1]. At least, the government is experiencing significant difficulties with the control of the area with a population of approximately 4.0-4.5 million people or about 9% of the total Ukraine population. «Nation-building» in the L&D PR faced a number of typical post-Soviet breakaway republics problems: the lack of state apparatus, low effectiveness of political leaders, non-capable government institutions (parliament, government, the courts, the army, the tax authorities, etc.) and marginal legal status. The closest analogy would be L.Chibirov's times in the South Ossetia or even Ichkeria led by Dzh.Dudaev. In addition to administrative and political problems should probably mention the «hanging» legitimacy (in many respects – a legacy of V.Yanukovych's regime), the presence of refugees and internally displaced persons (hereinafter – R&IDP) mixed ethnic composition of the population. These problems are typical for post-Soviet breakaway republics [2]. I should try to explain the major traits, namely construction of the state, leadership and the legitimacy (internal and external), refugees and IDPs, as well as ethno-linguistic balance.

Let's start with the fourth paragraph, which is last, but not least. According to the fund «Russian world» (Head – Vyacheslav Nikonov), 10 years ago in Ukraine was 17% Russian, and Russian language was used by 60% of the population [3]. Let me remind you that according to the Census of Ukraine, conducted in 2001, Russian was 8.3 million, and in the last Soviet census – over 11 million.

To become clearer in the language of self-determination convention issues identified in the census and / or other sociological studies, cite follow data. Fund «Eurasia Heritage» in the survey (autumn 2007) conducted in 12 countries of the CIS, try to find, how many people knew the Russian language. Summary data from the responses to «freely speak, write, read», «freely speak and read, but I write with mistakes» and «in principle, can be attributed to people speaking in Russian», was 99% in Belarus, Kazakhstan – 95 % and in Ukraine – 93%. But it was almost also high in Kyrgyzstan