

MATERIÁLY X MEZINÁRODNÍ
VĚDECKO-PRAKTICKÁ KONFERENCE



MATERIÁLY

X MEZINÁRODNÍ VĚDECKO-PRAKTICKÁ KONFERENCE

MODERNÍ VYMOŽENOSTI
VĚDY -2014

27.01.2014 - 05.02.2014



DO 14

Politické vědy
Filozofie



Praha
Publishing House
«Education and Research»

MATERIÁLY X MEZINÁRODNÍ
VĚDECKO-PRAKTICKÁ KONFERENCE



MATERIÁLY

X MEZINÁRODNÍ VĚDECKO - PRAKTICKÁ
KONFERENCE

«MODERNÍ VYMOŽENOSTI VĚDY - 2014»

27 ledna - 05 února 2014 roku

Díl 14
Politické vědy
Filosofie

Praha
Publishing House «Education and Science» s.r.o
2014

OBSAH

POLITICKÉ VĚDY

MODERNÍ VOLEBNÍ – TECHNOLOGIE

Лютко Н.В. Маніпулювання у політичній рекламі.....3

TEORIE POLITICKÝCH SYSTÉMŮ

Богатчук С.С. Україна як правова держава.....5

Nazarbekoba Z.M. The political regime: the concept, the essence7

Васильева Л.А. Ребрендинг мифа политического героя в медийном пространстве современной России.....9

GLOBALISTIKA

Каширская Е.Д. Новые медиа в казахстанской перспективе.....17

Бостанов М.Э. Внешнеполитические ориентиры основных акторов современной политической жизни Турции в контексте глобализации19

REGIONÁLNÍ POLITICKÉ PROCESY

Демидов А.В. Задачи российской внешней политики в свете новых аспектов американского присутствия в Азии23

Шепотько Л.В. Региональные аспекты Дальневосточной геополитики России ...30

Nazarbekoba Z.M. The state and civil society39

Nazarbekoba Z.M. The political parties: concept, genesis, functions, classification.....41

Жабина Ж.Р., Стамбулов С.Б. Взаимозависимость национальной и региональной безопасности44

Федотов Д.С., Носов М.П. Коррупция в Вооруженных Силах и ее влияние на государственную безопасность Российской Федерации52

FILOSOFIE

FILOSOFIE LITERATURY A UMĚNÍ

Зайцева М.Л. Синестезийность в раскрытии художественных образов искусства эпохи Средневековья и Возрождения.....57

Исламова А.К. Философский роман У.Голдинга «Воришка мартин»: порядок дискурса в домене автономии героя.....59

Рафиков И.И. Отражение трудного эвакуационного быта и мужества людей во время Великой Отечественной войны в интерьере живописи66

SOCIÁLNÍ FILOSOFIE

Равочкин Н.Н. Анализ социального явления «аномия».....70

Павлишина Д.С. Межкультурная коммуникация как инструмент понимания и взаимодействия74

Распопов Є.І. Релігієзнавча концепція Людвіга Фейербаха в питаннях філософсько-антропологічної проблеми іморталізму76

HISTORIE FILOSOFIE

Babina V.N. Pamfil Danilovich Yurkevich as the founder of «heart metaphysics» in the Russian religious philosophy.....79

Чермухамбетов Е.Н. Проблема равенства в контексте гражданского общества..... 83

Рахматуллин Р.Ю. Постмодернизм в философии86

FILOSOFIE KULTURY

Шамша И.В. Остановить время89

FILOSOFIE RELIGIE

Қабұл О.Қ. Адам дінсіз өмір сүре алмайды92

FILOSOFIE VĚDY

Щеглов Б.С. Философия истории в постнеклассической науке.....95

Попов В.В. Особенности противоречия в переходных обществах.....97

Попов В.В. Исторические события в структуре исторического процесса100

Щеглов Б.С. Понятие «событие» и исторический процесс103

Сафарова Д.М. Понятия «цель» и предложения со значениями цели105

power. In the spirit of such approach J. Bodin raised a question of development of the methodical bases of special political science. The enormous contribution to development of this branch of knowledge was made by T. Gobbs, J. Lock, J.J. Rousseau, Ch. Montesquieu, D. Mill, J. Bentham, A. Tocqueville, K. Marx and some other outstanding thinkers developing ideas of rationalism, freedom, equality of citizens.

The state is traditionally considered as the main institute of the political system. The characteristic of the state includes the following criteria:

1. Social appointment.
2. Organizational structure.
3. Specific opportunities, the rights and powers in comparison with other institutes.
4. Character of the relations with society, classes, and nation.

The state differs from other social organizations on existence of the following signs:

- existence of special group of the people occupied only with management of society and protection of its economic and social structure
- monopoly for the exclusive power concerning the population
- the right and possibility of implementation of domestic and foreign politics – economic, social, military
- the sovereign right of the publication of laws and rules, obligatory for the population
- the power organization on a certain territorial sign
- monopoly on collection of taxes and collecting from the population on formation of the national budget and others.

The idea of civil society goes back to political and legal thought of antiquity. This concept acts as a synonym of concept «political society», i.e. «state». To be the member of society it means to be the citizen – the member of the state. It obliged to work according to the state laws, without doing harm to other citizens. Such state of affairs was defined by that in antiquity and the Middle Ages the certain person didn't think himself out of economic, social, cultural, religious and other spheres of life of society as a matter of fact.

The transition from the Middle Ages by the new time was marked by ripening of civil society and detection of distinctions between public and especially state institutes. The idea of individual freedom raised on the agenda a question of freedom of the man as a person, as member of the society independent of the state.

The main merit in development of the concept of civil society in its interrelation with the state belongs to the German philosopher of the XIX century Hegel.

The civil society can be presented as some kind of social space in which people interact as independent from each other and from the state of individuals. **The basis of civil society is the civilized, amateur, full individual.** In democratic society political and social functions are accurately divided and are carried out by various institutes. The emergence of civil society caused differentiation of human rights and the rights of the citizen. The human rights are provided with civil society, and the rights

of the citizen – by the state. Along with the right of a private property freedom of business, labor and consumer activity guaranteed by the state has importance.

The equality before the law and the civil rights connected with it in the constitutional state are supplemented with the political and social and economic rights. In this case equality is not end in itself, and an initial condition which creates conditions of a choice equal for all. In civil society the unity of politics and religion, politics and ideology is abolished. The bifurcation the public and private, society and the state, the right and moral, political ideology and science, the religious and secular, etc. is approved.

As a whole civil society is identified with the sphere of private interests and requirements. It is natural that in their realization the man meets counteraction from other members of society. The public contract and the constitutional state establish the norms and the borders, urged to block destructive potentialities of fight and to direct it to the creative course.

Democracy is more than a set of constitutional rules and procedures that determine how a government functions. In a democracy, government is only one element coexisting in a social fabric of many and varied institutions, political parties? organizations and associations. This diversity is called pluralism, and it assumes that the many organized groups and institutions in a democratic society do not depend upon government for their existence, legitimacy or authority.

Thousand of private organizations operate in a democratic society, some local, some national. Many of them serve a mediating role between individual and the complex social and governmental institutions of which they are a part, filing roles njt given to the government and offering individuals opportunities to exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens of democracy.

These groups represent their interests of their members in a variety of way – by supporting candidates for public office debating issues and trying to influence hjlicy decisions. Through such groups, individuals have an avenue for meaningful participations both in government and in their own communities. The examplies are many and varied : charitable organizations and churches, environmental and neighborhood groups, business associations and labour unions.

Nazarbekoba Z.M.

A. Baitursynov Kostanai State University, Kazakhstan

THE POLITICAL PARTIES: CONCEPT, GENESIS, FUNCTIONS, CLASSIFICATION

In the political system of society political parties and the organizations play an important role. The political parties express the group interests connected with class interests. It is the associations interwoven into the system of the public power. The

parties, are the organizations expressing class interests of big groups of people, serve the ideological purposes and create the program, seek for government deduction, for the purpose of realization of the principles. The mass parties are formed at a boundary of the 19-20 centuries. In parties the managerial personnel in the system of implementation of the power prepares. The public opinion is formed. Without parties it is difficult to present the functioning of the modern state. The parties are the group of the people competing in the power and for the power in society.

It is allocated 3 types of parties:

1. The party is group of people based on an ideology community.
2. The party is the organization.
3. The party is the representative of class interests.

The political party is the voluntary union connected by an ideological community, aspiring to possession of the power or to participation of implementation of the political program. It is the implementation of the political program in interests of one of public groups.

M. Weber allocated 3 stages in formation of political party:

- 1) Aristocratic group;
- 2) Political club;
- 3) Mass party.

The functions of parties:

1. Identification and formation, justification of interests of big public groups, the representative is party.
2. Make active and integrate big groups of people.
3. Develop ideologies of party doctrines.
4. Participation in formation of political systems, their principles, components.
5. Participation in race for power in the state, creation of the program of their activity.
6. Participation in government implementation.
7. Formation of public opinion in the protection.
8. Political formation of society.
9. Training, women's and youth organizations.

The criteria of allocation and partition of parties:

The extra class criterion:

1. Parties in a homogeneous environment.
2. Orientation to the public environment.
3. The parties concentrating activity in one environment.
4. Character of doctrines is the principle of an orientation.
 - The revolutionary seek for radical transformations.
 - The reformist-liberal.
 - The social-democratic.
 - The conservative – for preservation of an existing system, the power, traditions.
 - The reactionary are opposed to the progressive.
5. From the point of view of a claim for a political role:

- Parties seek for taming of a political system.
- Parties are aimed at participation in elections.
- Parties seek to become the ruling and to realize programs of social development (communist parties of socialist countries).
- The parties supporting the existing elite of the state.

By criterion of subordination (subordination), number and membership it is allocated:

1. The centralized are the communist parties, the social-democratic.
2. The decentralized are active at local level, have not continuous and active center (in the USA).

On number there are:

1. The mass, aspiring to mass character and organization of primary organizations (communists, social democrats). Party contributions, continuous membership.
2. The personnel work through functionaries and social movements, hire sponsors, shots, the small part, generally management; there is no mass continuous membership; the support on elections of certain sponsors; activate the activity during elections.

There exist various types of party organizations. On the one hand, most of multi-party parliamentary systems in Europe are tightly disciplined organizations run by full-time professionals. On the other hand, in the two-party system of the USA, the two rival Republican and Democratic parties are decentralized organizations which function mainly in Congress and at the state level. This situation changes every four years when national Democratic and Republican party organizations coalesce to mount presidential election campaign.

The borders of party system mean the state borders.

The election campaigns that are conducted by different political parties are often elaborate, usually time-consuming, sometimes silly. However, the aim of any election campaign is to provide a peaceful and fair method by which the citizens of a democracy can select their leaders and have a hand in determining their own destiny.

The party system is an association of the interconnected parties seeking for receiving, deduction, power implementation by the state.

The structure of party system includes those parties which adhere to the general rules of fight and adhere to the general framework. In the system dependences come to light.