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## THE PHILOSOPHY OF POWER IN THE MODERN SOCIETY OF KAZAKHSTAN

### *Abstract*

The article deals with the philosophy of power in the modern society of Kazakhstan. The main elements of power are subject, object and means. The subject of power can be an individual, body, organization, social association with an active, guiding origin, and these subjects must have the will to rule, authority, as well as be aware of the lifestyle of managers, be competent in their executive function, and be educated businessmen. The content of power relations is the formation of the general will by means of orders, decrees, combining the wills of individuals, influencing those who violate it by applying punitive measures, and forming rules in the general interest by normalizing behaviors. Power is always a two-way relationship, that is, it is a relationship between a subject and an object. Power cannot live without an object, that is, a people subject to power, naturally, in history, opposition of the object to the power of the subject is often encountered, that is, opposition to the rulers is expressed in the form of national liberation movements, uprisings, and armed conflicts. The quality of the object directly depends on the political culture of the population. As a result of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the presidential institution formed during the reconstruction of the former Soviet Union republics became the leading political system. This measure justified itself due to the instability of the political situation at that time, the need to complete many reforms in the social and economic sphere. The foundations of a new statehood were laid, and a single state authority capable of regulating and directing social development began to form. Mechanisms of joint action of branches of state power in achieving public agreement were formed at the constitutional level.

**Key words:** Republic of Kazakhstan, modern society, philosophy of power, concept of power

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## ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ ҚОҒАМЫНДАҒЫ БИЛІК ФИЛОСОФИЯСЫ

### *Аңдатпа*

Мақалада Қазақстанның қазіргі қоғамындағы билік философиясы қарастырылады. Биліктің негізгі элементтері субъект, объект және құралдар болып табылады. Билік субъектісі белсенділік, бағыттаушы бастауға ие жеке тұлға, орган, ұйым, әлеуметтік бірлестіктер болуы мүмкін және бұл субъектілер билік ету еркіне, беделге ие болуы керек, сонымен қатар басқарушылардың тыныс-тұрмысынан хабардар болу, өкілетті атқарушы қызметіне сай, білімді іскер болуы қажет. Биліктік қатынастардың мазмұны бұйрық, өкімдер арқылы, жекенің еріктерін біріктіре отырып жалпы ерікті қалыптастыру, жаза шараларын қолдану арқылы оны бұзғандарға әсер ету, мінез-құлықтарды нормалау арқылы жалпы мүддеге сай ережелерді қалыптастыру болып табылады. Билік әр кезде де екі жақты байланыс, яғни ол қатынас субъект және объект арасында болады. Билік объектісіз өмір кеше алмайды, ол дегеніміз билікке бағыну-шы халық, әрине тарихта объектінің субъект билігіне қарсылығы да жиі кездесіп жатады, яғни ұлт- азат-тық қозғалыстар, көтерілістер, қарулы қақтығыстар түрінде билеушілерге қарсылықтар білдіріліп жатады. Объект сапасы тұрғындардың саяси мәдениеттілігіне тікелей байланысты. Кеңес Одағының ыдырауы нәтижесінде бұрынғы одақтас республикалардың қайта құрылуы барысында қалыптасқан президенттік институт жетекші саяси жүйеге айналды. Сол кезеңдегі саяси жағдайдың тұрақсыздығынан, әлеуметтік-экономикалық саладағы көптеген реформаларды аяғына дейін жеткізу қажеттілігінен туындаған бұл шара өзін ақтады. Жаңа мемлекеттілік іргетасы қаланып, қоғамдық дамуды реттеп, бағыттауға қабілетті бірыңғай мемлекеттік билік қалыптаса бастады. Қоғамдық келісімге қол жеткізуде мемлекеттік билік тармақтарының бірлесе отырып іс-қимыл жасау тетіктері конституциялық деңгейде қалыптасты.

**Кілт сөздер:** Қазақстан Республикасы, қазіргі қоғам, билік философиясы, билік ұғымы

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## ФИЛОСОФИЯ ВЛАСТИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ КАЗАХСТАНА

### *Аннотация*

В статье рассматривается философия власти в современном казахстанском обществе. Основными элементами власти являются субъект, объект и средства. Субъектом власти может быть личность, орган, организация, общественное объединение, имеющее активное, направляющее начало, причем эти субъекты должны обладать волей к управлению, властью, а также знать образ жизни управленцев, быть компетентными в своей исполнительной деятельности. функционировать и быть образованными бизнесменами. Содержанием властных отношений является формирование общей воли посредством приказов, указов, объединения воли отдельных лиц, воздействия на нарушителей путем применения карательных мер и формирования правил в общих интересах путем нормализации поведения. Власть – это всегда двусторонние отношения, то есть это отношения между субъектом и объектом. Власть не может жить без объекта, то есть народа, подвластного власти, естественно, в истории часто встречается противостояние объекта власти субъекта, то есть противостояние правителям выражается в форме национального освобождения, движения, восстания и вооруженные конфликты. Качество объекта напрямую зависит от политической культуры населения. В результате распада Советского Союза ведущей политической системой стал институт президентства, сформированный в ходе восстановления республик бывшего Союза. Эта мера оправдала себя нестабильностью тогдашней политической ситуации, необходимостью завершения многих реформ в социальной и экономической сфере. является формирова-ние. Были заложены основы новой государственности, начала формироваться единая государственная власть, способная регулировать и направлять общественное развитие. Механизмы совместных действий ветвей государственной власти по достижению общественного согласия были сформированы на конституционном уровне.

**Ключевые слова:** Республика Казахстан, современное общество, философия власти, концепция власти.

**Introduction.** Power - ability to influence someone using authority, power, right, and energy; political dominance, the system of political bodies is a means of policy implementation. The word "dance" is a modified form of the old Bek word, and in the sources it is written in the 13th century. does not occur earlier, and the Turkish word "bek" corresponds to the Mongolian "noyan" and the Arab "amir". But the concept of power is very broad, complex and contradictory. The problem of power has always attracted the attention of representatives of political, social and philosophical and socio-political thought. The concept of "power" has many ways and classifications. Depending on the approach, focusing on one or another aspect of the manifestation of power already speaks of the multifacetedness of this phenomenon. Among the various problem areas of social philosophy, one of the main social theories, both past and present, is the concept of power. Knowing the characteristics and main aspects of social relations based on dominance and subordination predicts the possibility of determining the meaning and idea of social existence, especially now, in particular, the timely conditions of globalization, threats and dangers in the world. Power acts as a necessary essence of the system of social life. Studying the meaning of the philosophy of power in the modern society of Kazakhstan allows to understand the processes of social changes, to determine the starting point and roots of the problem of power. In addition, one of the tasks of this study is to qualitatively define the phenomenon of power, so this problem arises and remains one of the most debated, and research paradigms are formed in this discourse [1].

The authorities do not feel that there is still a need for further improvement in the science of philosophy, which prevents the natural growth of Kazakhstan. From the point of view, there is a need to write a comprehensive work on the philosophy of power in the modern society of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan is experiencing rapid growth in its development.

**Relevance of the topic.** The new Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan influenced not only the foundations of national-state independence, but also the success of economic and structural reforms, laying the modern foundation of the national economic system and the separation of powers. there was an initiative to introduce the principle of

The recent changes that are taking place in Kazakhstan today have created an opportunity for the development of the society in a special reform way, affecting the democratic development process. Let's dwell on the characteristic features of the process of democratic renewal, the first feature is the important role of government structures in the good direction of democratic development in Kazakhstan. That is, it is conducted

"from above" with the interest of the executive. Although it left a strong impression at the beginning, it gradually started to fade. And the civil society has been looking at this issue until now. The second feature is that although this democratic development in the country had a special place in the power groups, the authority of the court structure systems was limited. The third feature is that the financial coverage of recent reforms in the country could not keep up with the trend of economic development. In 2001, the Law "On Local Executive Power of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted, which will continue to reform the state power system. According to this law, representatives of local authorities are given a certain level of legal status, and the relationship between the places of government and the supreme executive power and local executive power is opened. Currently, the lower executive power is defined by the appointment of village mayors through election. It should be noted that in 2001 several village mayors were elected on a trial basis. As an important part of the legal reforms in these periods, it was seen in the 2002 President's Address to the People. Here, special attention is paid to the issue of humanizing criminal punishments and the situation of citizens in correctional institutions.

**Materials and methods.** Ideas on the natural connection of state power and legal relations developed in the context of the general Eurasian theory. It is appropriate to differentiate the importance of classical versions in the relations of law and power in modern Kazakhstan, otherwise the transnational principles of public regulators will turn out to be historically unformed. Therefore, it is especially important to consider the Western model of law and power relations that lead to the formation of a legal state. From a Western point of view, the ideal of legal authority in public and state relations in Kazakhstan is different from civilized countries that have established a legal state. Classics of the theory of power: O. Comte, M. Weber, F. Tönnies, G. Simmel, E. Durkheim, T. Parson and others. will be. American researcher of the process of democratic government K. It was divided into several parts; First, the crisis and moral endurance of the former regime; Second, the winner or semi-winner of various coalitions; The third is the return to power of some leaders and organizations that remained with the previous regime. For the first time in March 1994, new parties had the opportunity to elect their representatives to the composition of the authorized bodies at all levels of power, and the process of party movement was established. The problems of making the relations between the government and the people fair and virtuous, making them interconnected, and the responsibility of the government to the people were discussed by the wise philosophers of the early Chinese, Greek, and Roman states - Confucius [2], Plato [3], Aristotle [4], Cicero [5]. raised in his treatises. It should be noted that there are several doctor's and candidate's theses that analyze issues related to the topic we are considering in order to deeply understand the policy of creating a democratic state. Among them, the issue of democratization of the society of Kazakhstan in the state of renewal was discussed by

V.A. Zheksembekova studied the complex in her doctoral thesis [7]. In this study, the formation of the main pillars of the political system of Kazakhstan, the stabilization of the constitutional separation of powers, the implementation of democratic principles in the case of the transformation of the presidential power into a leading political institution, the evolution of the issue is correctly analyzed, and the dynamics of democratic reconstructions in the transit society are clearly shown. Difficulties and issues at the initial stage of democratic processes in Kazakhstan were discussed by G.R. Sheryazdanova analyzed in her candidate thesis [8]. This work reveals the features of post-totalitarian democracy in Kazakhstan. The impact of democratic state models in civilized developed countries on transit democracy in Kazakhstan is revealed.

The main principle of forming a democratic political system is the separation of powers. Without it, it is impossible to create a fair system of government. One of the first to study this issue in the political science of Kazakhstan was A.N. Nukenov [9]. The researcher believes that the solution to the problem of regulating the political system is to democratize it through the distribution of power. The theory and practice of creating a democratic state of Kazakhstan can be started from the political history of the Kazakh people. That's why democracy in the country has people's roots, he fully substantiates his personal opinion.

Dissertation of S.A. Sultanov, who studied the formation and development of the representative democracy of Kazakhstan during the transit period [10]. In this work, the characteristics of the representative democracy in the transitional period are analyzed and its political manifestations are analyzed. At the same time, the strengthening of parliamentarism, which paves the way for democracy, the revitalization of the activities of political parties, the work of non-governmental organizations, the influence of the increase in the position and role of civil society on the democratic transformation of the country has been determined. Ways to transition to full democracy are defined.

The policy of democratization of the power system in Kazakhstan as a separate issue is presented by J.G.Sarsenbaeva's dissertation studies [11]. Dissertation reveals the features of the Kazakhstani model of democratization of the power system. The political need to transform the vertical presidential system of power in the country into a presidential-parliamentary management system is based. The importance of aligning the political and legal functions of the parliament and the executive power with the principles of democracy has been analyzed. In our topic, a close issue was discussed by T.E. Voronoi's thesis was also chosen as a research

object[12]. In this work, the features of the Kazakh way of democracy are shown and its importance in creating a democratic model in the future political structure of the state is determined. It is indicated what projects and political measures should be implemented for the formation of real people's power in the country. Analyzing the degree of research of the topic, we make sure that there are no works that specifically study the features of the policy of creating a democratic state in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Discussion:** The word "power" is used in different senses. It can be divided depending on the direction of influence and the object as follows: But the full meaning of power is determined only in the state-political sphere. Therefore, political power belongs to the most basic type of power. Compared to other types of power, political power has the following features: its authoritarian nature, its ruling on behalf of the entire society, protection of the interests of people who are professionally engaged in management, independence of authorities compared to other institutions, individual rights in determining the working order of public life, the ability to use open force within the state.

Whatever the political power, it needs money. For example: a lot of money is spent during the election campaign. Due to the lack of funds allocated by the state, candidates abroad rely on the help of associations of wealthy individuals. A lot of money is needed to maintain the ruling apparatus. And those who come to the head of the government bring their own reforms. For example: US presidents F. Roosevelt "New direction", J. Kennedy "New Line", etc. The economic fund includes other material values necessary for public production and consumption, fertile and desirable lands, mineral wealth, etc. belongs to. The dominant power gathers people who support it and are interested in its continued existence. Such a role is primarily performed by his dignified, dignified employees who enjoy many benefits. They protect the state, maintain internal order, and prevent those who attempt to overthrow the political power. It includes army, police, security agencies, court, prosecutor's office. etc. belongs to.

1 Teleological definition - Power is interpreted as the ability to achieve a certain goal, set result, conclusion.

2 Behaviorist definition - According to this concept, power is the main form of activity based on the ability to change the behavior of other people.

3 Instrumentalist definition - Here, power is defined as the ability to use certain tools and methods.

4 Structuralist definition - Power is understood as a special type of relationship between a ruler and a subordinate.

5 The definition of conflict defines power as an opportunity to regulate the distribution of benefits in the event of a conflict, a means of conflict resolution.

The legislative power (parliament) is engaged in making laws, approving, changing or abolishing them. It enacts laws, determines taxation, appoints the government, approves the budget, wages war and provides troops, regulates trade, organizes courts, accepts international treaties, and determines important domestic and foreign policies. On behalf of the Constitution, special bodies control its work. Executive power includes government and administration. They are formed by legislative representative bodies. The executive branch is under the control of the legislative branch and is accountable to them. His work must be based on the law and act within the framework of the law. Outwardly, it depends on the legislative power. But in fact, it has become an important part of the political system and plays an important role in public life. The government makes political decisions, and the administration implements those decisions. Judiciary protects people's rights, prevents violations of the law, determines the conformity of laws and constitutional statutes adopted by the parliament or the president. It is formed by the people or authorized institutions. It is independent of legislative or executive power. He is guided only by the law in his work. If the Supreme Court declares a decision of a government body or official unconstitutional, that decision will be completely annulled. The important principles of the court include publicity, the right of the accused to defend himself and to file a complaint about the violation of the court sentence. In order to evaluate the image of the government, its role in society, its activity and its future, it is important to systematize and group it. Types of power are distinguished by a number of interrelated characteristics.

1. Institutionalized (organized in the form of various institutions with their own management and dependent structure levels, lower ranks are subordinate to higher ranks, and there is a rule-subordination relationship between them) and non-institutionalized (official, management and executive groups are not clearly, not clearly indicated) type of power.

2. Depending on the field of operation, power is divided into political and non-political.

3. According to the legal limits, the size and scope of power, power is classified as state, associative, in foreign policy relations, as international power of world organizations and unions.

4. Parliamentary, governmental, judicial, independent, collective, etc. by subject of power. are grouped into

5. Dominance, tyranny, forced persuasion, persuasion, will, authority, etc. according to the used method. is divided into powers.

6. According to social type, feudal, bourgeois, etc. is divided into

At the same time, there are concepts of "object" and "subject" in power. "Object" is a changer, "subject" is a creator of action.

Objects of power:

1. The state. 6. Administration.
2. Country. 7. Departments.
3. Region. 8. Organizations.
4. State. 9. Productions.
5. Republic. 10. Individual.

Subjects of power:

1. The state.
2. Social group, class.
3. System of social groups.
4. A small group of people based on social groups.
  4. Power in the social sphere of society
  1. Unrelated influence of institutionally recognized rights on the requests of others.
  2. Activity of the subject and methods of performance of public duties.
  3. The ability to influence the dynamics of public opinion development.
  4. The main criteria for achieving social conditions.
  5. Encouraging the owners of a certain social status.
5. Legitimacy of power

Power is divided into political and state.

Political power refers to the ability of class, group and individual to exercise their will as formulated in politics.

And state power is a type of political power that relies on a special coercive apparatus to enforce laws and organizations that have the individual right to issue laws that are binding on all people.

**The main part:** In world political science and the theory of the state, the main phenomenon of the state is recognized as the state power that dominates the politically organized society and aims to implement the internal and external functions of the state. From the point of view of law, state power is a constitutional-legal institution established in the Constitution and the norms of constitutional law as the main law of the state and society [13, p. 10.]. A person plays a significant role in state administration, as he exercises his constitutional rights and freedoms by actively participating in the administration.

It can be said that the main weapon of power is the state, the tool is management, and the methods are obligation, coercion, and persuasion. From this point of view, it is worth mentioning that some authors consider power and authority to be the same concept. Of course, these concepts have a lot in common, but there are also differences. Authority comes from management, which is an instrument of power, so it cannot be called power. Some authors balance power in its weapon state, methods, of course there are differences here too. And it is possible to agree with the interpreters that power is the right or ability of those who have authority to subjugate others to their will.

The flexibility of the object to submit to the authority of the subject is a salient medium for authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. What is the reason for such obedience? The first reason is the fear of punishment. For this reason, scientists in the field of psychology say that power based on the fear of punishment is directly proportional to the severity of punishment, and inversely proportional to the possibility of not being punished.

And now, if we dwell on the principle of separation of powers, this idea did not appear immediately, it developed in different versions over the centuries, was sorted out in the experience of many states, and reached this state. For the first time, the principle of separation of powers in this modern form was used in the United States. At present, it can be said that the principle of separation of powers is an integral part of the political system in the USA.

This institution is not only an object of the field of law, but this phenomenon is studied from the point of view of political science, philosophy, and sociology. In each field of science, this concept is described depending on the specifics of the research and gives it different values. It is legitimate, because each study has its own approach, evaluation system.

Before focusing on the current state of the problem, it is necessary to study the ways of its historical development, because the prerequisites that caused the emergence of this idea, the development trends, the influence of scientific research and insightful views, the political situation in the state, the factors that contributed to the principle reaching its current state, and during the study of them it is possible to determine the development

trend of this principle. Moreover, by studying them, we can predict how effective this principle will be for our country.

The Constitutional Council is a state body that exercises the supremacy of the Constitution on the territory of the republic. In the exercise of its powers, it is voluntary, independent of state bodies, organizations, officials and citizens, subject only to the Constitution [14]. The main activity of this body is: - checking the compliance of the laws and other regulatory acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, international norms with the Constitution and annulment of such norms.

The Constitutional Council is a new institution for our country. 1992 - 1995 Unlike the Constitutional Court, the Constitutional Council is not provided with judicial functions. The right to initiate constitutional proceedings at will is not given. In addition, the procedures and order of the constitutional proceedings, ensuring the competition of the parties, involving independent experts, the content of the decisions of the Council characterize this body as a quasi-judicial body [15]. The legality of state power is determined by its legitimacy. Legitimacy (in Latin means legality, truth) means recognition of the ruling political power by the people, confirmation of its legitimacy and decisions.

The following two conditions are necessary for the legitimacy of state power in a democratic situation. It should be formed according to the will of the people and implemented according to the will of the majority. That is, the head of state power should be directly or indirectly elected by the people for a certain period of time, and there should be an opportunity to monitor his work. State power must be exercised in accordance with constitutional principles. The need to achieve achievements is determined by the results of all ongoing reforms in the state, it requires further democratization, purity of a number of state functions, control of executive bodies of all levels of power [16].

The relevance of the theme of democracy depends on the examination and analysis of the evolution of the above-mentioned values in the political system and political relations into the meaning and content of the democracy of Kazakhstan.

The importance of the political analysis of the topic depends on the comprehensive study of the policy of creating a democratic state in the country. The policy of systemic reforms is still ongoing in Kazakhstan. Political changes are aimed at strengthening responsibility and accountability to the people. The essence of this policy is characterized by the strengthening of the institution of parliamentarism, multi-party system, civil society institutions. The strengthening of the division of power in the country is reflected in the growing influence of local self-government bodies and the weakening of centralization policy. The essence of the democratization policy is to implement the good life of the people in the country, fair procedures and virtuous values. Kazakhstan took its place among the civilized and developed states by establishing full democratic regimes. That is why it is as important for the society of Kazakhstan to achieve economic and industrial modernization as it is to implement the policy of creating a democratic state. It is true that the Kazakh model of democracy originates from the higher authorities. During the years of independence, the policy of democratization in Kazakhstan deepened gradually and in an evolutionary way. Due to the transitory nature of Kazakhstan democracy, it had its own unique features.

He wanted the subjects of power in Kazakhstan to be under the control of the people in accordance with the Constitution. Various reforms have been implemented to make the legislative, judicial and executive powers of the decisive branches of power interdependent and to form mechanisms of mutual inhibition. The people of Kazakhstan chose the path of power and made efforts for the formation and development of the Kazakh model of democracy. In the declaration, it was noted that the main principle of power is the people as the source of state power. It was stated that "Citizens of all nationalities in the republic constitute the people of Kazakhstan and it is the sole owner of sovereignty and the basis of state power in the Kazakh SSR" [17].

In the study of democratic trends, we know that these parameters show the level of democratization in the state very clearly. And almost all the researchers of the democratic state unanimously admit that the common criteria and principles of democracy depend on the dependence of power on the people and accountability to it. Domestic experts fully agree that these mentioned criteria also apply to Kazakhstan. They argue that "there are many theories and definitions of democracy. However, the most widely recognized among them is the state-political structure based on the choice of the people as the only source of supreme power. In addition, no group or class can monopolize power. The authorities provide a common service to all interested groups in society. As American President Abraham Lincoln said, the principle of "government by the people, for the people, by the people" prevails [18]. In democratic systems, the power will be accountable to the people and not to the government. At the same time, the government imposes its will on the people by law.

The process of the development of democracy in human society constantly shows that it has common features characteristic of all countries and that these common features are mixed and connected with the internal features of each state and manifest in its own way. Here are the main reasons why there are different types and

forms of democracy specific to each country. In Kazakhstan, the people are recognized as the only source of power. Article 3 of the Constitution; "The only source of state power is the people. The people exercises power through republican referendum and free elections, as well as transfers the exercise of their power to state bodies," it is said [19]. At the same time, all adult citizens of the country were given the right to vote. A legal state where all citizens are equal before the law will be created. Legalization of political pluralism in life creates conditions for citizens to freely express different views. The main person in charge of the state, the President, was elected for a term of 5 years. The principle of sharing, mutual control and mutual accountability of the executive power, the Parliament and the judiciary was established from the constitutional point of view. In Kazakhstan, transparency and publicity began to be ensured in the discussion of issues of state importance.

The state of the main spheres of state life and development trends fully proves that a democratic state has begun to form in the country. However, the model of Kazakhstan democracy had its own characteristics and difficulties. These problems were taking place in accordance with the features of the development of Kazakhstan in the post-Soviet space. Solving such complex theoretical and practical problems has become an urgent task for the science of political science. The most important feature of Kazakhstan was the combination of democratic institutions with strong presidential power. The President was established as the decisive element of the political system in the country. The state of the main spheres of state life and development trends fully proves that a democratic state has begun to form in the country. However, the model of Kazakhstan democracy had its own characteristics and difficulties. These problems were taking place in accordance with the features of the development of Kazakhstan in the post-Soviet space. Solving such complex theoretical and practical problems has become an urgent task for the science of political science. The most important feature of Kazakhstan was the combination of democratic institutions with strong presidential power. The President was established as the decisive element of the political system in the country. Models of world democracy consider the strong power of the people as a guarantee of being a stable democratic state. For this purpose, final democratic changes have been implemented in Kazakhstan. The structural political changes stipulated in the constitution and laws created a system for ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens. Thus, the democratic principle of people's power was implemented. For example, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Political Parties" adopted in 2002 defines a political party as a voluntary association of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, various social groups, who manifest their political freedom in the authorized and executive bodies of state power, local self-government, and participate in their formation [ 20]. Therefore, political parties, according to the law, act as mechanisms that attract citizens to power and demonstrate their democratic freedom.

The strengthening of people's power, the strengthening of popular control over executive power is also connected with the improvement of the world democratic election system. Political parties themselves have the opportunity to involve the people in power within the framework of electoral systems.

Kazakhstan immediately focused on the implementation of the most important principle of a democratic state. In the process of deepening political reforms, the problem of distribution and imposition of power in the country was constantly improved. At the same time, the requirements arising from the economic crisis in the transition period required maintaining the strength of the executive power in Kazakhstan. This is because it is a fact that the demands of not allowing chaotic economic development and low material well-being of the working social groups of the population was a prerequisite for the strengthening of authoritarianism and administrative power in the transitional period.

These examples clearly prove that presidential vertical power has become the most decisive link in the political system of society. In the course of the evolution of democracy in Kazakhstan, the occurrence of authoritarianism corresponded to the peculiarities of the country. It can be said that the governing authorities consciously made it so. Neither the Parliamentary legislative power nor the Judiciary had the same powers as the Presidential executive power. The President issues decrees with legal force. It is known that about 1,000 such decrees have contributed to the strengthening of the legal base of the country. The vertical presidential power in Kazakhstan, despite its somewhat authoritarian character, serves as the driving force of democratic reforms and political modernization in the country.

**The result.** The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the head of the state, its highest official. The president is elected by the people. It ensures the unity of the people of Kazakhstan. The President determines the main directions of the internal and external policy of the state, takes care that there is no conflict between different branches of state power. The president is a person who guarantees the rights and freedoms of people and humanity. The President signs the laws adopted by the Parliament, and if the laws are not in accordance with the Constitution, he sends them back for revision. If the Parliament temporarily passes the law-making power to the President, he can pass the laws himself. If the President is unable to perform the duties of the Parliament, he can dissolve it, the President approves the composition of the government and can dismiss it.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved the principle of separation of state power. State power is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Parliament is engaged in legislative activities. Parliament consists of two houses: Mazhilis and Senate. They work regularly. Majilis deputies are directly elected by citizens. And the vast majority of Senate deputies are elected by maslikhats. Seven deputies of the Senate are appointed by the President. Government exercising executive power. Belonging to the system of executive bodies are ministries, state committees, commissions, general departments and local executive bodies — district, city, district, rural, village administrations. The Supreme Court, regional, city, and district courts exercise judicial power. Law enforcement agencies — internal affairs, national security agencies, prosecutor's office and investigation committee. Their internal structure and powers are defined in special laws and regulations.

**Conclusion.** On the other hand, the state authorities should create favorable socio-economic, spiritual and cultural space and create conditions for them to increase their creative potential. Also, the foundation of true patriotism in a multinational society is the culture of interethnic relations. The more national patriotism has this quality, the level of the culture of interethnic relations will be correspondingly higher.

The state power has always needed the means to form its composition, but the ways of attracting it to itself are changing depending on the level and condition of the population's development. A strong government creates objective foundations for the manifestation of human rights and freedoms in the economy, for the creation of a legal institution. The latter, being reflected in law, become power... and democratize power structures.

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