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Role of Institutes of Political Dialogue in Republic of Kazakhstan

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Abstract. This article is about the role of institute of political dialogue in the context of preservation of stability in Kazakhstan.

Keywords: Political Dialogue, social development, political system, basic institutes, nongovernmental organisations, democratization, political dialogue.

Now transition of our state to democratic forms of social development, search of new international legal bases of the government and management have defined necessity of scientific-theoretical judgement of development processes of our state.

The basic priorities of a state policy have been reflected in Strategy «Kazakhstan – 2030». Realisation of the given program will promote economic, political, social modernisation of a society. Annually in the Messages to the people of Kazakhstan the President accurately defines new directions of development of institutes of a civil society taking into account vectors of a modern conjuncture of the political market.

The political system of Kazakhstan has approached to a new stage of the development. Modernisation of interaction of all its elements should become the maintenance of this stage.

For increase of efficiency of a state policy there is a need of active participation and use of potentiality of all institutes of political dialogue and, first of all, the coordination of interests of all social classes is necessary. Attraction of small and average business, NGO, (non governmental organizations) political parties, social movements in decision-making on legislative and in executive power sphere will allow raising quality, return and efficiency of social and economic programs, and also their practical realisation.

Today carrying out of high-grade dialogue of the government with a society and its basic institutes is actual. It can be carried and to the opposition that is presented by confirmed political parties and movements, and also by the institutes of a civil society consisting of the non-commercial non-governmental organisations.

Dialogue of the power and institutes of the civil society that is conducted by advance accepted rules

and under the control of the international observers, is effective way of removal of contradictions and their preventions. It, finally, can help in consolidation of all social classes round idea of democratic and a lawful state to solve a problem of stable functioning of the state.

For today in our country the development of multi-party system and political pluralism has inconsistent enough character because domestic parties on the carried out functions yet have not got the high-grade status of institutes of a civil society. In functioning of present party system of our state it is possible to allocate a number of lacks:

1. Low level of popularity of the majority of parties among the population is observed. It could be explained by the low activity of parties, they do not have real mechanisms of influence on socially - political situation in the country. Also the indistinct social base is observed. They have not managed to find the constant adherents.

2. Except NDP (National Democratic Party) «Nur – Otan», all other parties spend active work with the population only at the pre-election period, work with the population has temporary and unstable character.

3. Programs of many parties practically do not differ from each other.

Now integration of political parties is observed, preconditions of which have been created by norms of Law RK that were accepted in July, 2002 «About political parties». But it has not let to qualitative growth of domestic parties.

Thus, today's level of development of the Kazakhstan parties does not allow speaking about existence in Kazakhstan more or less high-grade party system. We can ascertain that in our country formation of system of political parties with accurately formulated ideology and a concrete social base is not finished yet.

One of the most developed institutes of a civil society in Kazakhstan at the given stage is the non-governmental organisations. They already in some measure carry out a role of intermediaries between the state and citizens, incur some functions of social transformations and works in a society, and bring the certain contribution to the decision of various problems of social sphere. The big work in this plan is spent by the Program of Development of United Nations Organisation (PDUNO). One of the major directions of work is perfection and development of potentiality of the government. Thus, they understand the government management as realisation of the economic, political, administrative power with a view to manage country affairs at all levels. Main aim of involving of various strata of society in the processes of acceptance and realization of decisions is an essential component of work PDUNO [1].

The given work is realized through following directions of work PDUNO in which the population can and should be involved:

1. Reform of managerial processes and effectiveness of the government managements, thus many state decisions cannot be carried out effectively without wide participation of citizens and institutes of a civil society, process of the effective government management assumes feedback presence.

2. Reform of managerial process and a transparency, the management accountability:

The transparency and the government accountability have set of sides and measurements and are provided through the whole system of special institutes and procedures. Nevertheless, probably direct involving of citizens and their associations in processes government Management with a view of its achievement in more transparency and in the accountability of the state institutes. Decision-making process that have public value should be transparent, as well as expenditure of allocated public resources.

3. Reform of managerial process and maintenance of equal access to possibilities of development for women and the groups of the population requiring special social support.

Following institute of a civil society is Kazakhstan NGO, for those following features are accepted:

1. Growth of various NGO occurs by different rates. If at first among NGO public associations were prevailed, later in their structure the funds began to play the increasing role before making the most insignificant share NGO.

2. In activity of NGO sufficient stability is not

traced. At the general growth of number registered NGO we observe decrease in a gain of really operating organizations.

3. Non-uniform regional development of NGO, especially in countryside is observed. Greatest quantity of NGO is concentrated in Almaty, Ust Kamenogorsk, Karaganda and East Kazakhstan region

4. Between the organizations of non-governmental sector in the processes of decision of certain questions purposeful dialogue practically is not carried on, the exchange of experience is not made.

All above-stated circumstances testify that character of mutual relations of NGO with public authorities will remain the most important problem point, making defining impact on dynamics and feature of development NGO in Kazakhstan in next years [2].

The local government is the least developed institute of a civil society in our state. It is related with incompleteness of process of decentralization of the government, closeness of local authorities for local population, low legal and civil culture of the population.

For local government following features are characterized:

1. Low level of presented local governments as in quantitative, and in a qualitative sense

2. The legislative base which would differentiate and regulate all aspects of activity and mutual relations of local enforcement authorities and local governments still not well developed.

For consecutive development of democratic processes in any country there is a need of creation of the certain political field characterized by constant meaningful dialogue of a society, power and the state is necessary for the country, called to warn occurrence of intensity and to overcome collisions in those or other questions. Therefore in each state there are institutes of a civil society which improve the mechanism of cooperation of the state and a society, the power and opposition.

The situation which has developed for today in a political life of the country testifies that there is actual need in a carrying out of high-grade dialogue of the operating government with a society and its basic institutes. Especially it concerns the opposition presented by corresponding parties and movements, and also by «the third sector», consisting of the noncommercial non-governmental organizations. Despite the fact that we have it in the country, it yet

did not become a high-grade element of political system of republic and has no accurately expressed politiko-legal status. In this connection state has a possibility to ignore constructive offers of representatives of opposition concerning social and economic and political transformation of Kazakhstan. In many reasons it is connected by weak level institutionalization of political dialogue.

Creation and high-grade functioning of a civil society in Kazakhstan is one of the important components of development of our state, spending political transformation by democratic political dialogue. The civil society should be the bridge between private and public sphere. Owing to it the presence of a high-grade society of a civil society should be defined in our state by a number of the standard parameters:

Politiko-legal parameters of a civil society:

Decentralization of imperious powers, division of the authorities, access of citizens to participate in the state and public affairs, political pluralism, non state mass-media, maintenance of human rights in all spheres of a life.

Economic parameters: the developed multi-structure economy, various patterns of ownership, market relations.

Spiritual and cultural – moral parameters: liberal values and ideals, pluralism of ideology, a freedom of worship, morals.

Construction and development of mutual relations between institutes of a civil society and the state should occur in several forms: in the form of rivalry, partnership and cooperation.

The analysis of problems of institutionalization of political dialogue gives the opportunity to draw following conclusions. Institutionalization of political dialogue assumes the conclusion of compromises between the power and various political forces. For

a modern internal political situation in Kazakhstan are actual not only compromises between the power and various political forces, but also between various segments of a formed civil society. The conclusion of compromises is the intermediate stage on a way of achievement of a public consensus is the most important questions of the Kazakhstan development. High level of tolerance, conformism raise probability of the compromise in various spheres of a political life.

Interaction of the state and institutes of a civil society is the important factor in strengthening of internal political stability and the further democratization of the Kazakhstan society.

The state constantly works over the mechanism of the coordination of political interests between various forces in a society. Today in Republic of Kazakhstan there is a process of forming an effective infrastructure of dialogue.

It is necessary to pay attention to that fact that the role of middle class which is urged to become a stabilizing link of cooperation of institutes of a civil society and the state amplifies. Middle class development will give the chance to create new forms of political dialogue.

Institutes of political dialogue will start to function effectively only after a civil society with its values and ideals will be on the right degree apprehended by the Kazakhstan population in the course of the further political and social modernization.

References

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Қазақстан Республикасындағы саяси диалог институтының рөлі

Бұл мақалада Қазақстан қоғамындағы тұрақтылықты қамтамасыз етудегі саяси диалогтың ролі қарастырылған.

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Роль института политического диалога в Республике Казахстан

В статье речь идет о роли института политического диалога в контексте сохранения стабильности в Казахстане.