

## ELECTION CAMPAIGNS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES

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### Annotation:

In this article, the electoral system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the laws adopted on elections are expressed in their content essence, the implementation of electoral processes of local self-government bodies.

**Keywords:** Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, election laws, decrees, main candidates in elections, Socialist Party of Kazakhstan, people's Congress of Kazakhstan, Union of people's unity of Kazakhstan, civil movement “Azad”, Republican social movement “Lad” Local Self-Government bodies, socio-political associations.

### Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada Qozog'iston respublikasining saylov tizimi, saylov to'g'risida qabul qilingan qonunlar farmonlar ularning mazmum mohiyati, Mahalliy o'z-o'zini boshqarish organlari saylov jarayonlarini amalga oshirilishi ifodalangan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Qozog'iston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, saylov to'g'risidagi qonunlar, farmonlar, saylovlardagi asosiy nomzodlar, Qozog'iston socialistik partiyasi, Qozog'iston Xalq Kongresi, Qozog'iston Xalq Birligi Ittifoqi, “Azad” fuqarolik harakati, “Lad” Respublika ijtimoiy harakati Mahalliy o'z-o'zini boshqarish organlari, ijtimoiy-siyosiy birlashmalar.

### Аннотация:

В данной статье рассмотрена избирательная система Республики Казахстан, принятые законы о выборах, выражена их содержательная суть, реализация избирательных процессов органами местного самоуправления.

**Ключевые слова:** Конституция Республики Казахстан, законы о выборах, указы, основные кандидаты на выборах, Социалистическая партия Казахстана, Конгресс народа Казахстана, Союз народного единства Казахстана, гражданское движение “Azad”, Республиканское общественное движение “Лад”, органы местного самоуправления, общественно-политические объединения.

With the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 16, 1991, it is carrying out legal and practical work towards the formation of the electoral system and its improvement. In this regard, the adoption of a six-year (2006-2011) national program for two stages and the National Strategy “Kazakhstan 2030” indicates a strong introduction to these reforms.

The electoral arrangements of the Republic are regulated on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the law “on elections of the Republic of Kazakhstan”(Constitutional Law), the law on the results of the Referendum, decrees and orders of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the organization and conduct of elections, regulatory acts of the Central Election Commission, instructions,

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, elections are held for the following representative bodies:

1. According to Section III of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan (this position is 1990. Introduced on 24 April) for a 7-year term, elected in general, equal, direct and secret. The president of the Republic can be elected a person born on the territory of the country, who can freely speak the language of the state no less than 40 years old, who has resided in Kazakhstan for the last 15 years. According to Section III of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan (this position is 1990. Introduced on 24 April) for a 7-year term, elected in general, equal, direct and secret. The president of the Republic can be elected a person born on the territory of the country, who can freely speak the language of the state no less than 40 years old, who has resided in Kazakhstan for the last 15 years. A person cannot be elected president twice in a row, but this restriction does not apply to the first president. The next presidential election will be held on the first Sunday of December, and it should not coincide with parliamentary elections. A presidential candidate running in an election is considered elected if he receives votes above 50% of the electorate.

2. According to Section IV of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Supreme representative body and carries out the legislative task. The next presidential election will be held on the first Sunday of December, and it should not coincide with parliamentary elections. A presidential candidate running in an election is considered elected if he receives votes above 50% of the electorate.

2. According to Section IV of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Supreme representative body and carries out the legislative task. Parliament consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Assembly, which operate on a permanent basis.

a) the Senate is made up of two elective candidates from each province, city of Republic significance and capital, as defined by law, and 15 Senate members appointed by the President. The term of office of the senator is 6 years, with elections every 3 years for half of the Senate. Those who want to nominate a deputy for the Senate have the right to be elected citizens of



the Republic of Kazakhstan, who are 30 years old, born on the territory of the Republic, who have been living on the territory of the Republic for the last 10 years, have a higher education, have at least 5 years of work experience, have been the Assembly, which deals with legislation on a permanent basis, consists of 107 deputies elected for a term of 5 years. Of these, 98 are elected by direct, equal, direct, secret ballot on the basis of a party list, while 9 deputies are elected by the people's Assembly of Kazakhstan. the Assembly, which deals with legislation on a permanent basis, consists of 107 deputies elected for a term of 5 years. Of these, 98 are elected by direct, equal, direct, secret ballot on the basis of a party list, while 9 deputies are elected by the people's Assembly of Kazakhstan. On the basis of the requirements for senators as deputies of the assembly, only a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan who has reached the age of 25 can be elected[1].

3. Section VIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan is called local state government and self-government, and according to its Article 86, local representative bodies-consultation administrative – determine the necessary measures for the implementation of their will, based on the interests of citizens in territorial units and nationwide. It carries out activities and controls their implementation<sup>1</sup>. Section VIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan is called local state government and self-government, and according to its Article 86, local representative bodies-consultation administrative – determine the necessary measures for the implementation of their will, based on the interests of citizens in territorial units and nationwide. It carries out activities and controls their implementation<sup>1</sup>. Under Part 2 of this article, the tips are elected by the population in a general, equal and direct form for a period of 5 years. Deputies elected to the Council must be at least 20 years old.

4. According to Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, self-governing bodies were established so that the population could solve issues within the local framework[. Local self-government bodies are set up by election in areas with crowded population groups. The right to nominate a candidate to local self-government bodies is entitled to a citizen's Association or citizens who have advanced their candidacy, where no less than 50 people reside in the village and city of jips. The candidate to be elected is only required to be from this rural or local urban community[2].

In general, the formation of representative bodies in this way is influenced by historical, national, cultural and geographical factors over long periods of<sup>4</sup>.

Election technologies are different in each election campaign, and technologies used in presidential elections may not be used in elections to Parliament.

Analyzing the election campaigns for the presidency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the first president of Kazakhstan N.AnAnalyzing the election campaigns for the presidency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the first president of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev announced that he would hold elections on democratic principles for the first time to legitimize his opposition.

However, since no national legislation has yet been created in the country, elections were held in the State on October 16, 1991 by the Supreme Soviet resolution on an unequal basis. According to the results of the election, 98.7 percent of the votes of voters were cast by olga N.Nazarbayev was elected president.

In the political life of the country in the early 90s, several associations based on socialist, liberal-democratic, communist and other ideas (Socialist Party of Kazakhstan, people's Congress of Kazakhstan, Union of people's unity of Kazakhstan, civil movement "Azad", Republican social movement "Lad", etc.) began to organize. This was accompanied by an increase in sociopolitical associations between the institutions of the president and Parliament. political life of the country in the early 90s, several associa Close to the presidential election to be held in 1996, a referendum was held on 29 April 1995 to extend the President's mandate by 2000.

On 8 October 1998, a joint session of the chambers of the Parliament of Kazakhstan decided to hold early presidential salutes on 10 January 1999. In October 1998, several constitutional amendments were implemented in the country.n 8 October 1998, a joint session of the chambers of the Parliament of Kazakhstan decided to hold early presidential salutes on 10 January 1999. In October 1998, several constitutional amendments were implemented in the country. According to this, it was established that the president to be elected is not at least 35, but 40 years old, that the directive restricting the president to remain in place again, that the term of office be moved from 5 to 7 years, that the minimum voter turnout limit be abolished[3].

The new reforms came under sharp criticism from international and regional organizations, particularly the European Organization for security and co-operation (OSCE), for being composed of standards that cut the number of candidates and make difficult demands on them. The organization refused to be an observer and recognize him in the expected elections.

These standards were to collect 170,000 signatures by November 30, 1998, 2.4 million for registration from the CEC. tenge was to pay (US \$ 31,000), take a Kazakh language exam, not be tried. Despite these restrictions in November 1998, it was revealed that 8 presidential candidates wanted to register.hese standards were to collect 170,000 signatures by November 30, 1998, 2.4 million for registration from the CEC. tenge was to pay (US \$ 31,000), take a Kazakh language exam, not be tried. Despite these restrictions in November 1998, it was revealed that 8 presidential candidates wanted to register. These candidates included former prime minister A, who would be a potential threat to the president.Kajegeldin and leader of the Azamat movement M.Auezovs were not allowed to register by the Constitutional Court for participating in unauthorized demonstrations. Incumbent President N.In addition to Nazarbayev, 3 candidates were officially registered. They Are: S.AAbdildin, E.Gabbasov and



G.They are Kasimov. According to the results of the by-election, N.Nazarbayev retained the state's leadership, garnering 79.8 percent of the vote.

The next presidential election was held in 2005, which also saw the incumbent President N.Nazarbayev won by garnering 91.5 percent of the vote in a large margin against other competing candidates. In these election campaigns that took place, it can be observed that several electoral technologies were widely used, in particular Informational Technologies. These include TV debates organized between presidential candidates, answering voters ' questions through internet conferences, meeting them face - to-face in different circles, distributing campaign programs on papers, displaying them on advertising banners, and counting a number of similar technologies.

In addition to the listed technologies, the use of slogans by candidates for the presidency of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the fact that these slogans affect the voice that voters are giving to the attitude towards the candidate is emphasized by international observers. The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is taking a special path after the country has gained independence. Until this period, that is, from 1937 to 1991, 12 elections were held to the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, which in most cases is distinguished by the fact that these elections were held in conditions that do not meet the requirements of democracy, depending on the totalitarian system.

Elections to the Parliament of the Independent Republic of Kazakhstan were held for the first time in 1994, with 5 elections to date. Each election campaign is considered unique and unrepeatable and is being improved from year to year. Early election campaigns were based on the majoritarian electoral system, later mixed and by 2007 elections to the lower house were entirely transferred to a proportional system. Elections to the Parliament of the Independent Republic of Kazakhstan were held for the first time in 1994, with 5 elections to date. Each election campaign is considered unique and unrepeatable and is being improved from year to year. Early election campaigns were based on the majoritarian electoral system, later mixed and by 2007 elections to the lower house were entirely transferred to a proportional system.

In recent years, the president has given some of his duties to the parliament, and changes in the party system have gained a special place in the internal political system of Kazakhstan. Of the 107 deputies elected, 98 were elected on a party list, while 9 were determined to be appointed by the people's Assembly of the Republic of Kazakhstan. These representatives, on the other hand, are from a large number of nationalities residing in Kazakhstan, and the aim of this is to ensure socio-political stability.

But only the Nur Otan Party was able to overcome the 7% barrier set by the results of the elections[] and as a result, the Parliament was formed on the basis of single-party. The case drew criticism from many international observers and the opposition. That is why, nowadays, a way is being sought to get rid of these criticisms and get out of this situation. President Of

The Republic Of Kazakhstan N.But only the Nur Otan Party was able to overcome the 7% barrier set by the results of the elections[] and as a result, the Parliament was formed on the basis of single-party. The case drew criticism from many international observers and the opposition. That is why, nowadays, a way is being sought to get rid of these criticisms and get out of this situation. President Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev stated at the 2nd Session of Parliament that it was a requirement of the period that the lower house should be formed from at least two parties. Opposition figures, on the other hand, are publishing their views through the media on entering the parliament after this statement[4]. In the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, candidates can present their picture and short program on several electoral technologies - tele-debates, internet conferences, advertising-banners, answer questions of interest to journalists in newspapers and magazines, organize meetings with voters in places, distribute food and household products to voters based on preferential prices, etc. Alternatively, the introduction of modern electoral technologies, in particular the mechanism for the use of the exit - floor, to increase the social activity of voters and deputies, served as a continuation of the positive reforms carried out.

Prior to the 2007 elections to the Lower House of Parliament, three research centres across the country organised the exit-Pol.lternatively, the introduction of modern electoral technologies, in particular the mechanism for the use of the exit - floor, to increase the social activity of voters and deputies, served as a continuation of the positive reforms carried out.

Prior to the 2007 elections to the Lower House of Parliament, three research centres across the country organised the exit-Pol. They include the Kazakh sociologist and political scientist Association (ASIP), the Institute of socio-comparative analysis “SYeSSI - Kazakhstan” and “Xilon Astana CGS”[5].

The purpose of conducting an exit poll is to determine the permission of the voters until the day of the election, to which candidate they will vote. Some exit poles, on the other hand, are held after a certain period of time has elapsed from the election, in which they serve as a criterion for determining what the attitude of voters towards the party they elect and to what extent their activities are.

Director of the Kazakh sociologist Association (QSA) Z.According to shaukenov, such studies have argued that interest in it increases year after year, serving to increase the political activity of voters as well as parties participating in electoral processes.

QSA projects Rajbari S.Konavalov, on the other hand, argues that such technologies lead society towards democracy and serve as a tool in its modernization.

In addition, as stated in the National Strategy” Kazakhstan-2030”, a lot of work is being done to increase the authority of local authorities, to instill democratic processes in this system and increase its role.



Ensuring stability in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and ensuring social interaction in society is one of the most urgent tasks facing the Kazakh khukumat. For example, on the territory of the North Kazakhstan region, representatives of 96 nationalities live. It follows that it is in the first place to ensure interethnic harmony among the problems that must be solved in the region.

Local representative bodies are led by governors (akim), who also reach this position through elections. They are considered executive non-governmental and ensure the implementation of khukumat decisions in places.

Local representative bodies of Kazakhstan every political party registered in the country's Justice can conduct their activities.

The regional leaders are pursuing a policy of integrated involvement of NGOs (NGOs) in the organization of the region's economy. They carry out a wide range of cooperation with business incubator, Marketing Center, Innovation Center, investment application center, Expocenter, which helps accounting, consulting, innovation, legal, organizational, informational and other types of services[6]. Most provinces have developed a program on the way to developing their economies. As an example, the North Kazakhstan region adopted a local program for the development of its industry in 2003-2010[7]. According to this, with the help of modern technologies, the transition to the international standard – ISO 9000 is the main goal.

The reform, such as the appointment of regional planners by the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan in consultation with the advice of the people, increased their role in the construction of the Republican state.

Alternatively, on the initiative of at least one of the 5 out of the total number of consultative deputies, a vote of no confidence is expressed in the governor[8]. In this case, Advisory deputies can demand that the president of the country or a person who is higher in terms of career remove the governor from his position. That is why governors have to reckon with advisory deputies.

Political advertising played an important role in democratizing Kazakh society, increasing information activity, improving Informational Technologies. As noted above, political advertising is a form of political dialogue in an electoral context[9].

Since April 12, 2006, one of the factors that inform the society in Kazakhstan launched the government electronic internet site. In the world as a whole, constructive dialogue between the state and civil society is being implemented using the website. About the political potential of the internet L. Since April 12, 2006, one of the factors that inform the society in Kazakhstan launched the government electronic internet site. In the world as a whole, constructive dialogue between the state and civil society is being implemented using the website. About the political potential of the internet L. Grossman interprets in the form: "by pressing the Knopka, drawing up a sentence using a keyboard, or engaging in Computer Interaction, ordinary citizens can

remind khukumat what to do and how to implement it" [10]. In addition, the use of modern information technologies in the electoral system is becoming increasingly widespread.

Chairman of the communication and informatization Agency K.Yesekeyev noted that voters www.e.gov.kz through its website, the party running in the election approached the rajbars with their questions. Their responses[11] were made public on the sites of each party, in addition to radio, television and newspaper. Chairman of the communication and informatization Agency K.Yesekeyev noted that voters www.e.gov.kz through its website, the party running in the election approached the rajbars with their questions. Their responses were made public on the sites of each party, in addition to radio, television and newspaper. According to the expert, 460 internet use centers have been opened for voters in addition, taking into account the fact that 5-10% of the population of Kazakhstan uses the internet[12].

Also, the organization of internet conferences with the president, ministers and deputies in the process of the election campaign is assessed by experts in different ways. NBCA Observer P.Svoik argues that televoting between candidates against the objections of the nationwide Social Democratic Party has provided positive support to Kazakh[13] voters. He stated that while the government did not objectively approach telebates, it was a good opportunity for political parties to present themselves.

From the above, it can be said that the electoral system of Kazakhstan is gradually improving, incorporating the electoral technologies used in developed countries. This in turn testifies to the fact that the construction of a civil society based on democracy in the country is taking bold steps. From the above, it can be said that the electoral system of Kazakhstan is gradually improving, incorporating the electoral technologies used in developed countries. This in turn testifies to the fact that the construction of a civil society based on democracy[14] in the country is taking bold steps. Currently, the Khukumat of Kazakhstan is diligently preparing for the upcoming elections in 2012 and is working on the criticism and instructions given by the OSCE on the upcoming elections. Analyzing the elections that have taken place, it should be noted that electoral legislation and the political culture of voters are improving every year.

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