

- lack of constructive, charismatic opposition.

The carried-out comparative analysis of models of modernization processes in Kazakhstan and Russian Federation gives us the chance to come to the following general results:

1) Both states are at peculiar «intersection» of political, economic, cultural, confessional influences which are the reflection of common destinies of the of Russian and Kazakhstan people.

2) Transition from totalitarianism to democracy lies through authoritarianism, or so-called «controlled democracy». Justification is that on the first place stability moves forward which is the pledge of the solution of a complex of political, economic, social tasks.

3) For both Post-Soviet states weakness of democratic institutes is characteristic: the controlled parliament, controlled party system, charismatic heads of states.

4) The main creator of the Russian and Kazakhstan modernization is the state, and civil societies in them are fragmentary and amorphous.

5) The dominating modernization tendency in Kazakhstan and Russian Federation was the destruction of structures and connections of the former system in all spheres of vital activity of society, however search of new models of development put in the forefront the idea of centrist arrangements in carrying out socially oriented reforms.

In the conclusion, authors consider necessary to draw the following conclusions:

1) The analysis of various approaches to the concept «democratization» shows that this difficult many-sided phenomenon which is the subject of dispute of many researchers. The only thing that doesn't raise doubts of many authors, is that the main condition of democratization is the national unity and identity and that these processes have a long-term character.

2) Characteristic features of the Russian democratization as the main indicator of modern political modernization of society are:

- lack of the guaranteed state integrity;
- conservation of unfavourable level of economic development;
- existence of patriarchal and collectivist orientation of public consciousness.

3) Characteristic features of Kazakhstan political modernization in the conditions of democratic transition are:

- the state integrity which is the strong base of democratic transformations;
- existence of more or less favorable economic situation in the republic;
- carrying out the modernization on the basis of own identity (revival of the world of values of the Kazakh civilization, multinational structure of modern Kazakhstan society).

4) The comparative analysis of modern models of modernization in Kazakhstan and Russian Federation shows that the following general provisions are characteristic for them:

- there is a weakness of democratic institutes, for example the controlled Parliament, controlled parties;
- the main creator of the Russian and Kazakhstan modernization is the state, civil societies are fragmentary and amorphous;

- transition from totalitarianism to democracy lies through authoritarianism, so-called «controlled democracy».

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ СЫРТҚЫ САЯСАТЫНЫҢ НЕГІЗІ

XX ғасырдың 90-жылдарының басындағы саяси үдерістер Қазақ еліне де жаңа леп әкелгені белгілі. Саяси жаңа бетбұрыс кезеңінде Қазақ Кеңестік Социалистік Республикасы 1991 жылы 10 желтоқсанда қабылданған №1000-ХІІ заңына сай Қазақстан Республикасы деп өзінің мемлекеттік атауын өзгертті. 1991 жылы 16 желтоқсан күні қабылданған №1007-ХІІ заңның негізінде Қазақстан Республикасының мемлекеттік Тәуелсіздігі салтанатты түрде жарияланды [1]. Осы заңның негізінде Қазақ елі үшін толыққанды тәуелсіз ел ретінде халықаралық қатынастар жүйесімен үйлесу дәуірі басталды.

Сол сәттен бастап әлемнің жетекші елдері Қазақстан Республикасын халықаралық қатынастардың толыққанды мүшесі ретінде танытыпдықтарын